

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 9th of Nov. 1883—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 9th November.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 9th November.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 3rd November.	Sunday, 4th November.	Monday, 5th November.	Tuesday, 6th November.	Wednesday, 7th November.	Thursday, 8th November.	Friday, 9th November.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall week.				
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna	Pubna	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.02	0.02	0.17	30.49	55.82
		Seraingunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.47	41.20	59.35
	Bogra	Sherpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.85	31.07	61.08
		Nowshilla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.75	27.78	64.88
		Bogra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.29	34.51	64.54
		Panchibibi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.62	31.20	56.88
	Rajshahi	Beaulah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.19	27.48	55.40
		Nattore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.34	25.31	57.69
	Maldah	Maldah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.20	32.19	61.03
		Mohadehpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.17	36.15	65.28
	Dinapore	Churamon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.11	36.15	65.63
		Kaigunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.10	40.39	67.74
		Dinapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.08	44.70	64.22
		Balooghut	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	—	34.84	—
	Rangpore	Bhawanigunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.08	46.65	63.73
		(Gyabanda).	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.12	43.35	76.54
		Rangpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.24	43.00	78.16
		Korigram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.03	67.89	92.01
	Jalpigore	Bagdogra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.10	135.32	114.31
		(Nilphamari.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
	Cooch Behar	Jalpigore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.10	135.32	114.31
		Dinhat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.03	121.12	114.08
	Darjeeling Hill.	Cooch Behar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.11	107.71	111.00
		Nitigunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.11	134.08	122.51
		Natabhanga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		Kaibong	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.16	107.11	106.81
NORTH BENGAL	Purneah	Kisengunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.02	59.75	67.05
		Arranah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.04	61.05	64.79
	North Bhagulpore.	Purneah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	34.64	62.81
		Madhapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.04	54.80	48.91
	Durbhunga	Scopool	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	—	46.39	—
		Rajpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.05	43.14	38.01
	Mozufferpore	Durbhunga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.01	40.11	55.10
		Madhubani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	—	42.22	—
	Chunparan	Sitamardi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	40.74	40.33
		Mozufferpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.08	34.73	41.75
	Sarun	H. Jipore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		Motihari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.11	34.25	41.94
SOUTH BENGAL	Ghatalbad	Bettiah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.11	32.57	47.00
		Gopalgunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.06	27.56	47.12
	Gya	Sewan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.04	32.63	44.04
		Chuprah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.04	30.91	50.00
	Patna	Buxar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	34.70	37.00
		Dehree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
	Monghyr	Bhuboah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.43	27.90	41.46
		Sasseram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	28.68	40.82
	South Bhagulpore.	Arrah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.06	30.95	38.68
		Gya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.18	31.50	40.04
	Patna	Gya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.11	44.45	40.65
		Nowadah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.11	37.93	39.10
CHUTTA NAGPUR.	Bhagalpur	Jehanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.19	41.61	39.61
		Patna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.06	37.12	40.68
	Monghyr	Dinapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	29.63	34.82
		Behar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.16	48.54	50.32
	South Bhagulpore.	Barh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.19	38.87	39.28
		Regoseral	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.27	50.82	38.16
	South Bhagulpore.	Motihyr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.09	27.20	46.08
		Jamui	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.04	37.24	42.32
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.24	31.50	30.55
		Baika	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.05	43.91	—
	South Bhagulpore.	Rajnehal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.15	23.85	51.84
		Gouda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.17	35.24	45.05
CHUTTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	Pakour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	45.49	52.05
		Nya Doonka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.13	45.44	54.07
	Lohardugga	De gaur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.13	40.05	40.34
		Jamtara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	Nil	0.19	41.19	40.74
	Singbhoom	Pachamba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.11	0.19	30.16	40.91
		Hazaribagh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.47	0.19	46.97	46.47
	Manbhoom	Semungurh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.04	0.22	37.44	47.04
		Jahadi Hills	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.47	0.47	50.10	50.10
	Singbhoom	Lehardugga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	2.00	0.21	57.01	50.16
		Kanchi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	1.02	0.31	33.52	42.21
	Manbhoom	Palanow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.11	0.27	50.90	51.43
		Chyebassa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.11	0.27	50.90	51.43
CHUTTA NAGPUR.	Manbhoom	Purulia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	1.00	0.10	55.20	47.03
		Gobindpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.15	0.20	31.45	47.25

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER 1883.

It was pointed out in last week's report that the chief feature of importance in the meteorology of the preceding week was the formation of an area of shallow barometric depression in the south of the Bay. It crossed the Madras coast on the 2nd of November, and gave general and moderately heavy rain to a large portion of Southern India. It gradually filled up on the 3rd and disappeared on the 4th. Pressure at the same time increased rather rapidly in Bengal, and the barometer was nearly a tenth of an inch above its normal height on the 4th. Skies, which were clouded over the Province on the 1st, gradually cleared, and were free from cloud on the 4th. Cool northerly winds were also established over the Province during this period. The air hence became rapidly drier, and temperature (more especially the night temperature) decreased steadily. During the prevalence of fine weather in Northern India, the barometer is never absolutely steady. It oscillates slowly up and down, the period of the oscillations varying from two to four or five days. On the 4th, with the establishment of fine, clear, cool weather in Bengal, the barometer began to fall slowly. This continued until the 9th, when it began to rise again. Small areas of low pressure appeared to be forming on the 9th in Burmah and in the Punjab, but these have in no way up to the present (the 12th) affected the character of the weather in Bengal. A few showers of little or no importance fell on the 2nd and 3rd in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal, due to the slight disturbance in the Province which was dependent on the greater disturbance in the south of the Bay and Southern India. With those exceptions the week has been rainless.

The preceding remarks indicate the prominent features of the meteorology of the past week. In consequence of the combination of high pressure in the early part of the week, and low pressure on the 6th and 7th, the average pressure for the week varies slightly from the normal. It is very slightly below the average for Orissa and Bengal, and above it for Behar and Chutia Nagpur. North Behar appears to be characterized by excessive pressure compared with neighbouring districts. Temperature has been below the average at all stations except Chittagong. The deficiency in the mean temperature is most marked in Chutia Nagpur and South-West Bengal, for which it averages 2° . The past, like the preceding, week has been marked by unusual dryness of the air, and the absence of rainfall over nearly the whole of the Province.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven divisions:—

METEOROLOGICAL DISTRICT.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Average for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since May 15th.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	86.4	86.0	84.2	68.3	76.3	-1.0	0.09	0.37	-0.48	0.2	0.9	-0.7	0.31	0.97	55.76	59.67
South-West Bengal	80.9	83.0	84.0	64.8	74.4	-2.0	0.03	0.24	-0.21	0.2	0.8	-0.4	0.06	0.35	42.53	51.91
East Bengal	85.3	80.1	84.0	67.1	75.6	-0.6	Nil	0.44	-0.44	0	1.0	-1.0	Nil	0.67	68.23	77.76
North Bengal	86.6	84.7	81.3	61.8	73.1	—	Nil	0.18	-0.18	0	0.3	-0.3	Nil	0.20	55.27	74.81
North Behar	86.2	81.4	82.8	69.7	71.3	-1.7	Nil	0.03	-0.03	0	0.1	-0.1	Nil	0.03	41.91	47.76
South Behar	88.3	85.8	89.3	69.5	71.9	-1.2	Nil	0.16	-0.16	0	0.8	-0.3	0.09	0.16	37.27	43.06
Chutia Nagpur	79.6	85.8	76.2	69.4	67.8	-2.1	Nil	0.21	-0.21	0	0.8	-0.8	0.83	0.24	44.77	47.90

Saturday, the 3rd November 1883.—Pressure increased generally over the whole Province during the previous 24 hours. The rise varies from $\cdot 01^{\circ}$ at Hazaribagh to $\cdot 09^{\circ}$ in North Behar. Pressure was above the average over the Province, more especially at Purneah and Calcutta, where it was $\cdot 09^{\circ}$ above the normal. Temperature was generally below the average. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was 5° in defect in Chutia Nagpur and at Gya, and 3° in South-West Bengal. Light northerly winds and calms prevailed. Sky was now clear over Behar and the greater part of North Bengal, where the air was also generally drier. It was overcast or heavily clouded in South and East Bengal, and in Orissa. Light showers fell at several stations in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, and in the Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and Nuddea districts of South-West Bengal.

Sunday, the 4th November 1883.—Pressure again increased at the great majority of stations. The rise was greatest in Central Behar, where it averaged $\cdot 05^{\circ}$. Pressure was considerably above the average. Temperature decreased with the continuance of clear skies and northerly winds. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the normal in Behar, and generally above it by small amounts over the remainder of the Province. Light northerly to north-easterly winds obtained throughout Bengal and at the head of the Bay. Humidity decreased considerably in Behar, where the air was very dry. Skies were free from cloud in

Behar and North Bengal, and were clearing rapidly in South Bengal and Orissa. - Very light showers of no importance fell at one or two stations.

Monday, the 5th November 1883.—Pressure gave way at the majority of stations during the previous 24 hours. It increased slightly at several stations in North and East Bengal. It was still above the average, more especially in Behar. Temperature was decreasing, except in Orissa. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was generally below the average, the deficiency being most marked at the North Behar stations, where it averaged 3° . Light to moderate north-east monsoon winds prevailed throughout the Province. The air was much drier in South-West Bengal and Orissa, and humidity was considerably below the average throughout the Province, except in East Bengal. The sky was free from cloud. No rain fell during the past 24 hours.

Tuesday, the 6th November 1883.—Pressure continued to decrease throughout the Province. The fall of the barometer was greatest in East and North Bengal, where it averaged $\cdot 04''$. Pressure was hence slightly below the normal in East Bengal, but above it elsewhere, more especially in North Behar. Temperature was diminishing. Temperature was everywhere below the normal, more especially in Behar and Chutia Nagpur, where the deficiency ranged from 2° to 5° . Light winds continued throughout the Province. They were westerly in direction at the Behar stations. Northerly winds with a westerly element prevailed in Orissa and at several of the Bengal stations. Humidity was hence very low over nearly the whole of the Province. The deficiency ranged from 10 to 20 per cent. in Behar and South-West Bengal. The sky was free from cloud at all stations.

Wednesday, the 7th November 1883.—The pressure changes of the preceding 24 hours were small and irregular. Pressure increased slightly in East and North Bengal and in Orissa, and fell at the majority of stations in the remaining districts. The distribution of pressure differed very slightly from the normal, except in North Behar, where it was in excess by amounts averaging $\cdot 03''$. Temperature continued to decrease steadily. This was chiefly due to diminished night temperature. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was below the normal at all stations, except Cuttack. The deficiency averaged 2° in South-West Bengal, East Bengal, North Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and was greatest at Hazaribagh, where it was 3° . Light to moderate cold-weather winds prevailed. The air was unusually dry over the whole Province, more especially in South Behar. The sky was cloudless.

Thursday, the 8th November 1883.—Pressure fell over the whole Province, and was considerably below the normal over the Province. The fall during the previous 24 hours was greatest in South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar, where it averaged $\cdot 07''$. In the remaining districts it averaged $\cdot 05''$. Pressure was below the normal by amounts averaging $\cdot 05''$. Temperature decreased slightly, excepting in East Bengal and North Behar. The difference between the mean temperature of the past 24 hours and the normal was greatest at Calcutta and Gya, for which it was $4^{\circ}8'$. Winds were very light, more especially in Behar and Central Bengal. They were also less steady, more especially in Behar, where local airs from varying directions prevailed. The air was slightly drier generally in consequence of the continuation of northerly winds. Skies were clear.

Friday, the 9th November 1883.—Pressure had again decreased over the Province. The fall of the barometer was nowhere large, and greatest in amount in Orissa and East Bengal, where it averaged $\cdot 03''$. Pressure was approximately uniform in Bengal and the Bay, and was slightly lower on the east than on the west side of the Bay. It was considerably in defect in all districts, except North Behar. The average defect for the Province was $\cdot 1''$. Temperature decreased in Orissa and South-West Bengal, where the mean temperature the past 24 hours was from $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the normal. Elsewhere temperature was approximately normal. Winds were everywhere light. In Behar they were irregular in direction. In South-West Bengal and Orissa north to north-west winds prevailed, and in East and North Bengal north-east winds. The air was much drier than usual, and the sky clear in all districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 13th November 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

FROM the annexed table, exhibiting the vital statistics of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 27th October 1883, the following results have been gathered.

(1) That during the week in question births and deaths were recorded at the rates respectively of 25·3 and 31·5 per 1,000 of population, as opposed to 27·6 and 33·2 per 1,000 respectively during the preceding week ending 20th October, indicating a diminution in the registration of both events.

(2) That the following Municipalities returned the highest proportions of births and deaths:—

<i>Births</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Utterparah ..	..	56·6	Purneah ..	..	69·3
Bhagulpore ..	..	44·3	Ranaghat ..	..	60·0
Gya ..	..	39·6	Gya ..	..	47·1
Santipore ..	..	32·3	Burdwan ..	..	42·7
Ranaghat ..	..	29·9	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	..	41·2
Arrah ..	..	29·9	Bhagulpore ..	..	38·0
Patna ..	..	29·5	Patna ..	..	37·3
Dacca ..	..	29·2	Poori ..	..	34·2
			Midnapore ..	..	32·5
			Santipore ..	..	30·2
			Kishnaghur ..	..	28·8
			Howrah ..	..	28·1
			Serampore ..	..	27·5
			Durbhanga ..	..	26·7

(3) That the mean rates at which the population of the Municipalities under notice died from the principal diseases, in comparison with the rates of the preceding week, were—

			Ratio per mille during the weeks ending	
			27th October.	20th October.
Cholera ..	..	..	2·9	2·8
Small-pox ..	..	..	·03	·1
Fever ..	..	..	17·0	17·1
Bowel-complaints ..	..	..	3·8	3·9
Injury ..	..	..	·3	·5
Other causes ..	..	..	7·5	8·8

showing that cholera, fever and bowel-complaints prevailed with almost equal fatality, and that the mortality from the rest of the death-causes had diminished.

(4) That while small-pox proved fatal only in the Darjeeling Municipality at the high rate of 7·4 per 1,000 of its population, and the deaths from violence were nowhere noticeably large, the other diseases enumerated above caused the highest mortality in the towns mentioned below:—

<i>Cholera.</i>	<i>Fever.</i>	<i>Bowel-complaints.</i>	<i>Other causes.</i>
Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.
Santipore .. 10·8	Purneah .. 62·3	Gya .. 10·2	Poori .. 25·7
Bhagulpore .. 9·1	Ranaghat .. 53·9		Suburbs of Calcutta .. 11·6
Suburbs of Calcutta .. 5·6	Burdwan .. 30·5		Gya .. 11·6
Howrah .. 5·4	Gya .. 22·6		Dacca .. 9·1
Monghyr .. 3·6	Kishnaghur .. 22·5		
	Durbhanga .. 22·0		
	Patna .. 21·1		

(5) That the mortality of the week under notice distributed under the heads of Sex, Class and Age was returned at the rates indicated below:—

<i>According to Sex.</i>		<i>According to Class.</i>		<i>According to Age.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males ..	31·7	Christians ..	18·9	Under 1 year ..	245·9
Females ..	31·2	Hindus ..	33·6	1 and under 5 years ..	39·7
		Mahomedans ..	27·0	5 and under 10 „ ..	17·0
				10 and under 15 „ ..	13·5
				15 and under 20 „ ..	26·1
				20 and under 30 „ ..	18·9
				30 and under 40 „ ..	21·2
				40 and under 50 „ ..	22·2
				50 and under 60 „ ..	35·1
				60 years and upwards ..	82·0

F. W. A. DEFABECK,

The 12th November 1883.

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement showing the results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First-Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 27th October 1883.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.		POPULATION.				BIRTHS.				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—											
				POPULATION.				BIRTHS.				Disease.											
				Total.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Total.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.											
Males.		Females.		Total.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		Males.		Females.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.			
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F. W. A. DEFAHECK,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 12th November 1883.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th November 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1883.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Nov.	4th	150.3	8.0	29.948	78.3	80.3	13.1	73.2	71.6	0.088	68.1	72	N by W and NNW	111	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy, c.
	5th	140.2	10.3	.944	76.0	85.6	15.1	70.5	67.1	.540	61.1	60	N and NNW	122	"	Partially cloudy.
"	6th	139.5	10.4	.937	73.1	84.4	10.3	65.1	64.7	.502	59.0	64	NNW and N	84	"	Clear.
"	7th	137.9	9.9	.925	70.5	82.1	20.5	61.6	63.1	.480	57.8	66	NNW and NW	57	"	Clear, d.
"	8th	137.3	10.0	.879	71.4	82.6	21.7	60.9	63.9	.405	58.6	64	WNW, NNW and calm	56	"	Clear, d.
"	9th	139.3	9.8	.868	71.8	83.5	22.6	60.9	64.4	.608	59.2	64	NNW and N	53	"	Chiefly clear, d.
"	10th	145.5	9.9	.860	71.2	83.0	21.2	61.8	65.0	.539	61.0	71	NNE and calm	49	"	Chiefly clear, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The total number of hours of bright sunshine of the seven days

The mean temperature of the seven days

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days

The maximum temperature during the seven days

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days

The mean relative humidity during the seven days

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th November 1883

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The total fall from 1st January to 10th November 1883

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, d. dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th November 1883.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 4th to 10th November 1883.**

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November	4th	79.7	87.8	14.5	73.3	71.8	.674	67.5	66	Nil
"	5th	77.0	87.1	10.8	70.3	66.5	.499	58.9	52	"
"	6th	74.8	85.0	19.3	65.7	64.9	.484	58.0	56	"
"	7th	72.0	83.8	21.1	62.7	64.1	.494	58.6	62	"
"	8th	73.3	81.7	21.2	63.5	66.5	.561	62.2	69	"
"	9th	72.8	84.3	21.9	62.9	66.0	.581	63.2	72	"
"	10th	73.3	84.8	20.9	63.9	67.0	.570	63.1	71	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 74.8

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 25.1

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 87.8

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 64

The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th November 1883 ... Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th November 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of September 1883.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CAVAL.	Esti- mated full dis- charge.	Average discharge in month.	Dis- charge utilized.	Approx- imate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approx- imate area of land under irrigation up to the same date All crops last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.							RAINFALL, 1883-84.		RAINFALL, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
								ANNUAL LEASES.					Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.		
								Khur- ree.	Rubbee.	Sugar- cane.	Bhadri.	Hot weather.						Total.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kandrapara	1,269	436	150.40	4,595	55,225	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Whole month dis- charging. 23 days discharging.	
		Gobri	372.82	125.20	11.05	4,096	6,739	682	31	66	779	7,518	9.37	54.11	9.37	54.11			
		Patnamunda	1,042	387.24	16.32	1,024	1,459	2	8	15	17	86	1,512	42.25	40.15	42.25	40.15		
		High Level, Section I	1,675	160.21	14.25	1,024	14,360	67	3	16	86	293	883	9.01	82.00	9.01	82.00		
	Balasore	Talindia, 1st Reach	1,300	158	158	8,954	823	202	22	41	293	883	6,046	4.10	42.25	4.10	42.25		
South-Western.	Midnapore	Ditto, 2nd do.	650	120	120	5,723	22,300	5,720	56	90	340	253	16,484	8.10	49.12	8.10	49.12		
		Matcheung	727.16	110	110	1,117	1,117	223	253	223	253	253	10,484	4.10	42.25	4.10	42.25		
		High Level, Section II	727.16	110	110	1,117	1,117	223	253	223	253	253	10,484	4.10	42.25	4.10	42.25		
		Ditto, do, III	727.16	110	110	1,117	1,117	223	253	223	253	253	10,484	4.10	42.25	4.10	42.25		
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Total				22,009	111,046	1,153	345	223	1,756	128,135	4.10	42.25	4.10	42.25			
Sone	Shahabad	Midnapore	1,411	741	564	72,989	54,802	73,726	303	4,004	4,147	73,726	85,900	9.37	54.11	9.37	54.11		
		Howrah	522	113	92	10,655	10,423	19,174				19,174	85,900	7.55	40.15	7.55	40.15		
		Panchkonah				83,044	95,235	83,900				83,900	10,469						
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Total						83,900				10,469						
	Western Main	4,242	2,428	368	7,709	6,097	4,914	3,706	381	69	4,147	9,061	10,469	2.33	21.08	2.33	21.08		
Sone	Patna and Gaya	Buzar	1,426	406	493	28,166	19,866	15,563	13,609	1,932	20	15,720	23,019	4.34	29.39	4.34	29.39		
		Arrah	1,609	1,172	1,172	73,816	62,303	62,000	24,335	1,502	1,359	7,003	85,619	3.76	32.28	3.76	32.28		
		Eastern Main	1,466	928.29	743.44	27,593	23,439	14,425	9,705	8	26	9,805	24,231	3.54	32.28	3.54	32.28		
		Paina																	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year	Total				137,828	113,328	57,718	51,745	3,823	290	62,912	1,06,630						
Sone	Grand Total																		
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.																		

Statement of Increases and Decreases in maundage of staples carried by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company for the month of June 1883 in comparison with that of the corresponding period of 1882.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Down.		Up.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.		
Borax	...	...	35	30	35	30	...	5
Cane and rattans	1,307	1,126	...	19	1,307	1,145	...	162
Casutehouse	909	777	1	...	910	727	...	183
Cinchona	245	59	...	...	245	59	...	186
Coal and coke	1,01,800	21,393	80,654	74,337	1,82,454	95,729	...	86,725
Cotton	4,172	5,373	20	1,571	4,192	7,944	2,912	...
Do., manufactured	2,652	3,921	37,443	32,089	40,095	36,009	...	3,486
Chillies	11	2,516	91	571	102	3,148	3,046	...
Drugs and medicines	1,230	896	481	379	1,711	1,275	...	436
Dyeing materials	9,847	7,744	203	142	10,050	7,886	...	2,164
Fibrous products (gunny-bags)	18,682	33,234	1,027	1,518	19,709	34,753	15,044	...
Fruits and nuts	282	1,283	803	281	1,065	1,564	499	...
Ginger	5,083	3,992	...	...	5,057	3,992	...	1,065
Grain and pulses	78,821	90,761	28,673	27,128	1,07,494	1,17,889	10,395	...
Gums and resins	9	2	386	432	395	434	39	...
Hides and skins	15,890	15,976	16	...	15,906	15,976	71	...
Horns	83	81	107	40	190	121	...	69
Jute, "screwed"	6,740	34,918	...	...	6,740	34,918	28,178	...
Do., "unscrewed"	2,40,559	1,99,315	1,000	...	2,41,559	1,99,315	42,244	...
Lac	218	174	205	62	423	226	...	197
Leather	1	5	281	197	282	202	...	80
Liquor	2	...	1,890	3,891	1,892	3,891	1,929	...
Metals and manufactures of	6,037	1,013	15,208	15,854	21,245	16,867	...	4,378
Miscellaneous	9,050	13,201	42,271	90,646	51,621	10,03,897	51,626	...
Oil	2	435	5,379	10,219	5,381	10,654	3,273	...
Opium	...	...	106	182	106	182	76	...
Paints and colours	...	...	806	1,225	806	1,225	419	...
Provisions	14,209	5,567	2,976	4,886	17,185	10,453	...	6,732
Railway materials for constructions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, for revenue stores	32,580	34,013	1,28,708	1,18,603	1,61,288	1,52,615	...	8,673
Salt	200	...	1,21,241	1,40,328	1,21,441	1,40,328	18,737	...
Saltpetre	...	...	125	149	125	149	24	...
Seeds	33,624	40,477	14,131	5,690	47,755	46,167	...	1,588
Silk	564	540	54	85	618	575	...	43
Spices	149	208	1,113	1,233	1,202	1,441	179	...
Stone and marble	20	44	631	585	651	629	...	22
Sugar	24,098	35,054	6,351	3,775	31,049	38,829	7,780	...
Tea	22,654	33,829	4	13	22,668	33,842	11,174	...
Tobacco	57,463	54,947	909	723	58,372	55,670	...	2,702
Wood	766	261	5,793	5,137	6,559	5,398	...	1,161
Wool	...	49	71	133	71	182	111	...
Total	6,91,139	6,43,192	4,99,692	5,42,874	11,90,831	11,86,066	1,57,822	1,62,687
					11,86,066			1,57,822
					Decrease	4,765		4,765

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of September 1883, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882.

STAPLES.	1883.		1882.		Total.		Increases.	Decreases.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1883.	1882.		
Coal	Mds. 9,384	Mds. 11,730	Mds. 8,503	Mds. 10,469	Mds. 9,384	Mds. 8,503	Mds. 881	Mds. 10,729
Food-grains	11,730	1,181	10,043	31	22,743	83,511		953
Glass	2,260	205	1,114	659	2,192	1,811		853
Gunny-bags (empty)	26	8,046	20	8,319	5,073	1,073		597
Hides and horns						8,339		2
Indigo	1,452	342	8,836	263	2,204	4,069		1,775
Iron	10,642	11	26,459	85	16,553	26,459		15,941
Lime and kunker	9,534	14	7,080	18	9,548	7,093	1,555	
Price-goods	80,174	7,200	67,828	4,339	67,389	61,647		34,284
Railway materials	42,687	6,299	13,067	2,061	47,886	10,649	31,349	
Salt		17,001		9,703	17,001	9,743	7,258	
Saltpetre	1,010	83,200	240	85,430	94,214	85,879	8,337	
Seeds	408	6,747	141	9,826	10,155	10,017	148	
Tobacco	14,396	15,508	10,703	20,530	29,099	40,533		10,239
All other goods								
Total	1,54,003	1,65,972	1,83,814	1,60,500	3,19,075	3,45,904	50,259	74,188
						3,19,075		50,280
Decreases						23,020		23,020

W. SEDGWICK, Major, R.E.

Acting Manager.

W. E. HARTT.

Traffic Superintendent.

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS BY THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of September 1883 aggregated maunds 3,19,975, as compared with maunds 3,48,904 carried during the corresponding period of 1882 and maunds 3,61,384 carried during the previous month, showing a decrease of a maunds 28,929 in one case and increase of maunds 41,359 in the other.

Of the several increases and decreases, the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of separate explanation:—

INCREASES.

Price-goods	Mds. 1,555
This is due to the extension of the line to Mozufferpore.	
Salt	Mds. 31,248
This is due to traders having found it worth their while to send more grain to Calcutta by rail instead of by boat in the previous three months and having no boats to send back with salt from Calcutta.	
Saltpetre	Mds. 7,238
This is due to a smaller quantity than usual having been despatched during the early part of this half-year and to the steady demand in the Calcutta market.	
Seeds	Mds. 8,337
This is owing to a smaller quantity than usual having been carried last month.	

DECREASES.

Food-grains	Mds. 10,728
This is due to the large business done during the past two months.	
Iron	Mds. 1,775
Owing to large quantities of new machinery having been carried for Indigo Factories last year.	
Lime and kunker	Mds. 15,941
This is due to the approaching completion of civil buildings at Durbhunga, and there being no demand for metalling roads and to lime for the Rajepore Extension having been worked up.	
Railway material	Mds. 10,239
This is due to the completion of the Western and Eastern Extensions of the Railway.	
Other goods	Mds. 10,239
This was due to a large quantity of timber having been carried last year for a contractor for the Patna Opium Agency, and store for the civil buildings and the Maharajah's palace at Durbhunga, nothing of the kind being required this year.	

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd November 1883 on 1,509 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	178,400	2,49,131 12 0	21,40,400 30	8,58,356 2 10	17,631 1 10	8,25,319 0 6	65,661	124,151 1/2	190,812 1/2
Or per mile of railway ...	118	165 1 6	14,188 10	5,700 0 8	11 13 2	548 14 11	43	82 1/2	125 1/2
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	3,333,216	35,83,233 8 0	4,02,87,813 10	1,05,93,321 1 8	8,00,716 5 10	1,44,79,270 15 6	1,017,454	2,205,544 1/2	3,223,000 1/2
Total for 18 weeks ...	3,511,616	38,32,365 4 0	4,23,78,223 0	1,11,51,677 4 6	3,18,847 7 8	1,53,04,560 0 2	1,114,116	2,329,696	3,443,812
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	101,876 1/2	3,27,882 1 0	21,90,084 10	6,53,151 9 11	20,023 13 5	10,91,057 8 6	80,904	116,133	197,037
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	67 1/2	217 9 0	14,488 10	433 7 9	13 9 7	724 6 1	51	77 1/2	125 1/2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,214,099 1/2	39,06,569 6 8	3,79,62,763 0	93,03,907 9 5	3,59,521 9 10	1,40,71,298 9 11	1,064,008	1,962,548	3,026,556

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH NOVEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 4TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
1,509 1/2	Rs. 10,01,058	Rs. 664	1,509	Rs. 8,25,319	Rs. 547	1,509 1/2	Rs. 2,56,63,353	Rs. 17,038	1,509	Rs. 2,53,78,986	Rs. 16,805	Rs. 27,00,033	Rs.

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1883 on 67 1/2 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	8,198	4,196 4 0	40,399 10	5,334 13 0	80 8 0	7,587 8 0	1,965	441	2,396
Or per mile of railway ...	143	73 8 6	706 10	85 4 10	9 14 1	132 9 5	29	6 1/2	35 1/2
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	163,583	53,567 13 0	3,94,367 30	29,646 11 0	756 13 0	1,14,273 5 0	28,093	8,501	36,594
Total for 18 weeks ...	171,773	58,066 1 0	4,34,766 0	32,083 7 0	807 5 0	1,21,856 13 0	30,064	8,942	39,006
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,025 1/2	45,196 8 6	22,619 0	42,746 13 0	.....	47,943 7 6	9,160	1,414	10,574
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	134	91 2 0	339 0	63 3 1	.....	139 5 9	27	20 1/2	47 1/2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	204,398	1,13,760 3 0	3,76,943 0	23,765 11 0	1,500 5 3	1,54,136 3 6	25,530	24,381	49,911

* Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.

† Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 21ST OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 20TH OCTOBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
67 1/2	Rs. 7,943	Rs. 139	67 1/2	Rs. 7,584	Rs. 133	67 1/2	Rs. 2,62,216	Rs. 4,061	67 1/2	Rs. 2,41,088	Rs. 4,213	Rs.	Rs. 141,126

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd November 1883 on 200½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	62,762	56,104 0 0	3,42,654 0	66,209 0 0	295 0 0	92,613 0 0	7,069 1	7,444 4	14,513 5
Or per mile of railway ...	314	174 10 4	1,173 27	271 13 11	1 6 10	447 15 1			
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	900,826	8,25,344 0 0	42,72,052 0	9,00,927 0 0	16,316 0 0	15,07,687 0 0	144,827 1	170,730 1	315,557 2
Total for 18 weeks	963,588	8,81,448 0 0	46,14,716 0	10,22,256 0 0	16,611 0 0	16,00,399 0 0	149,810 1	187,174 1	336,984 2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	64,388	22,215 0 0	3,31,078 0	97,406 0 0	909 0 0	1,30,500 0 0	6,572 1	10,686 1	17,258 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	283	167 8 7	1,719 85	506 0 1	5 0 7	678 6 3			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	789,381	4,80,239 0 0	64,19,838 0	20,08,262 0 0	22,137 0 0	15,11,253 0 0	109,674 1	200,575 1	310,249 2

Includes Rs. 135 on account of Revenue stores.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Miles open. Total.

Bengal Central Railway Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd November 1883. Ranaghat section 20½ } 35
Dum-Dum „ 14½ }

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week—									
Ranaghat section ...	2,399	719 0 0	17,751 0	408 0 0	2 0 0	1,121 0 0	305	270	575
Dum-Dum do. ...	5,089	973 0 0	2,716 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	997 0 0	614 1	121	735 1
Or per mile of railway—									
Ranaghat section ...	116	34 10 8	885 19	19 6 0	0 1 7	66 2 0			
Dum-Dum do. ...	357	65 4 8	199 24	0 6 9	1 4 2	69 15 5			
For previous 17 weeks of half-year—									
Ranaghat section ...	43,069	12,894 0 0	1,87,817 0	5,222 0 0	160 0 0	17,716 0 0	5,183 1	4,093 1	9,276 2
Dum-Dum do. ...	113,502	14,927 0 0	51,400 0	787 0 0	501 0 0	15,915 0 0	9,794 1	4,231	14,025 1
Total for 18 weeks—									
Ranaghat section ...	45,468	13,113 0 0	2,05,009 0	5,624 0 0	162 0 0	18,839 0 0	5,488 1	4,084 1	9,572 2
Dum-Dum do. ...	118,501	15,890 0 0	54,116 0	793 0 0	519 0 0	16,913 0 0	10,109 1	4,461	14,570 1
Total of both sections	164,040	28,913 0 0	2,59,125 0	6,417 0 0	681 0 0	35,751 0 0	15,597 1	8,545 1	24,142 2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	2,121	627 0 0	5,745 0	142 0 0	3 0 0	778 0 0	426	153	581
Dum-Dum do. ...									
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	59	30 3 6	274 15	6 13 9	0 3 3	37 3 6			
Dum-Dum do. ...									
Total to corresponding date of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	5,193	1,679 0 0	16,800 0	390 0 0	10 0 0	1,979 0 0	1,161 1	607	1,768 1
Dum-Dum do. ...									
Total of both sections									

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1883	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			23rd Sept. 1882.	23rd Sept. 1883	To 23rd Sept. 1882.	To 23rd Sept. 1883.			
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
29th September ...	Northern Bengal	226	40,487 0 0	42,538 0 0	14,09,580 0 0	16,14,829 0 0	2,05,249 0 0		+15
22nd ...	Tirhoot	106	19,714 0 0	17,439 0 0	4,82,867 0 0	6,20,917 0 0	1,37,050 0 0		+28
22nd ...	Calcutta and	56	3,460 0 0	5,185 0 0	1,39,348 0 0	2,10,237 0 0	70,889 0 0		+51
29th ...	South-Eastern	274	1,237 0 0	1,866 0 0	51,173 0 0	61,463 0 0	10,290 0 0		+20
	Nalhati								
Total		474	64,898 0 0	66,943 0 0	20,82,968 0 0	25,15,579 0 0	4,32,611 0 0		+21



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF BENGAL TAKEN ON THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1881.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—STATISTICS.

Darjeeling, the 17th November 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on the Census of Bengal taken on the 17th February 1881, by J. A. Bourdillon, c.s.

Read also—

The Report on the Census of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, by H. Beverley, c.s.

The second complete census of the Province of Bengal was taken on the night of the 17th February 1881, rather more than nine years after the first census of 1872. The Report, which is now submitted by Mr. Bourdillon, gives an account of every stage of the operations, from the appointment of the Census Committee of July 1877 to the conclusion of the actual enumeration and the compilation of the returns. It contains in the form of 31 elaborate tabular statements the whole of the immense mass of statistical information that has been collected, together with careful and closely-reasoned dissertations on

every point of interest which they disclose. As a contribution to the statistical history of this Province, it cannot fail to be of the highest value. It possesses marked literary excellence; while the wealth of information which it presents on every branch of the subject testifies to the high administrative ability, and to the industry and acumen of its author.

2. The second and third volumes of the Report respectively contain the twenty-one tables prescribed by the Supreme Government for use throughout the whole of India, and ten other subsidiary statements, of which some were prescribed for Bengal by the Census Commissioner, and some were prescribed by the Local Government. Volume I is divided into two parts. The first contains an account of the machinery by which the census was taken. The second is the report properly so-called, and contains the observations and deductions which Mr. Bourdillon proposes to make from a study of the statistical tables, and from a comparison of them with the census returns of other countries, and with those of the previous census of Bengal. To this part is attached an appendix containing copies of the more important circulars, forms, and instructions issued in connection with the census, details of expenditure, certain subsidiary tables, and other miscellaneous papers. Part I of the Report, which deals with the enumeration, compilation, and expenditure on account of the census, might perhaps have been dealt with in somewhat greater detail; but Mr. Bourdillon was doubtless apprehensive lest his report, already sufficiently voluminous, should be swollen to undue dimensions by the inclusion of matter not absolutely necessary, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that he has not exercised a wise discretion in confining the subjective portion of the report within the smallest possible compass.

3. The general lines on which the Census of Bengal was taken were laid down in this Government Circular No. 4, dated 6th February 1880. The duty of superintending the operations in each district was entrusted to the district officer. Each thanna was divided into a convenient number of circles varying in size according to local circumstances. Each circle was similarly sub-divided into ten or more blocks. The officer in charge of each circle, known as the circle supervisor, was provided with a tracing of the district map supplied by the Boundary Commissioner, and a list of the survey villages within his circle. He then went carefully over the area under his charge, checking and comparing his list of villages upon the ground, entering all new villages and hamlets which he found, including those cases where groups of houses surveyed as part of an existing village had since grown to be separate villages or tolahs with distinct names of their own, referring all such new villages and all distinct groups of houses to the survey mouzahs within which they were situated, noting where old villages had disappeared, and where changes of names had occurred, and generally taking care to produce a complete record of the state of things then existing. This being done, two registers were prepared for every thanna—one, Register A, giving the survey villages according to the Boundary Commissioner's list, and the other, Register B, giving the villages actually inhabited at the time according to the corrected records of the circle supervisors. The Deputy Superintendent speaks in the highest terms of the value of the comparison thus instituted. The Boundary Commissioner's lists are based on fiscal considerations, and deal with the units of the Land Revenue administration. They are not, and are not intended to be, a record of inhabited villages at the present time. They were found to differ widely from existing facts, and Mr. Bourdillon shows that the endeavours made to reconcile the discrepancies, and the minute enquiries to which they gave rise, were the means of bringing to light numbers of hamlets, small villages, and isolated groups of houses which might otherwise have escaped enumeration. Register B contains a complete record of the inhabited villages in existence in February 1881. At the next census this register, which has been carefully preserved, will be adopted, like the Boundary Commissioner's lists on the present occasion, as the standard to which the state of things then existing should be referred; and by this means the operations of 1891 will, it is hoped, be carried out with less difficulty and still greater accuracy than those of 1881.

4. The village lists having been prepared, and carefully checked according to existing circumstances, enumerators were appointed to each block. In November 1880 the census schedules, 10 millions in number, the form of which had been settled by the Government of India, were distributed. Each enumerator was then required to prepare a register showing each individual house comprised within his block, and to affix to each house a serial number. In the beginning of January 1881 a preliminary enumeration of the people was made, and the census schedules were filled in with the required particulars for all permanent residents of each block. During the interval that elapsed between the completion of this preliminary enumeration and the 17th February, the entries in the schedules were carefully checked by the supervising officers, and all possible errors were eliminated. Finally, on the night of the 17th February, each enumerator visited every house in his block, compared the state of things then found with the entries made at the preliminary enumeration, and made the necessary erasures, additions, or alterations as the circumstances required. In a few localities—the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and parts of Chota Nagpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling—it was impossible, for special reasons, to make the final check at night, and in these places it was made on the following morning. Special arrangements were also made for the enumeration of boats, both on inland waters and along the coasts; for the counting of the population on railways, both resident and travelling; for the census of persons in camp, collected at fairs, travelling by roads, or without a home; for the enumeration of cantonments; for jails, hospitals, and other public institutions; and for the census of the Sunderbuns. Special arrangements were also made for the census of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, which were placed under the charge of Mr. H. Beverley as Special Census Officer. Mr. Beverley, whose experience in the Bengal Census of 1872, and the Calcutta Census of 1876, rendered his services of exceptional value, has submitted a separate report dealing with the special features presented by the population of the metropolis. This report was noticed in the Resolution on the Administration of the Calcutta Municipality during 1881, and will be further referred to where necessary in the course of the present review. It is in every way worthy of Mr. Beverley's literary power and rare statistical capacity.

5. The schedules, when properly checked and arranged, were forwarded to the head-quarters of the districts to which they belonged, and were there rapidly examined and totalled. The rough total thus obtained showed the population of the Province to be 68,850,747. When the detailed compilation had been carried out, it was found that the true figures for the population of the Province were 69,536,861, so that between the first and the corrected total there was a difference of 686,114 persons in favour of the latter.

6. The compilation of the returns was carried out in three large central offices, situated at Calcutta for Bengal, Dinapore for Behar and Chota Nagpore, and Cuttack for Orissa. This process was a most arduous and difficult task. The information contained in the original schedules was first abstracted into sets of forms, known as working registers, one set of seven registers for each village. The contents of these working registers were then tabulated in forms known as village tables, one set of seventeen for each thanna. In these village tables the unit was the village, and they contain in a compact form the fullest information concerning the population of every village in each district of Bengal. They have been carefully preserved, and are deposited at the head-quarters of the districts to which they belong. They constitute a source of information of the highest value to local officers for a great variety of purposes, a source which will not be available in any of the other provinces of India, in all of which, the Lieutenant-Governor understands, the village tables were destroyed when no longer required for the immediate purposes of the census. Finally, the totals of the village tables were compiled into the final forms prescribed by the Government of India, twenty-one in number. These tables, as already stated, are contained in Volume II of the report. The compilation was carried out by a vast army of clerks, whose numbers at one time reached the high figure of 4,462. The utmost

care was exercised to secure absolute accuracy in the returns. Between each stage of the work an elaborate check was applied; every mistake was carefully sifted out and set right, after reference to the original schedules; and the most rigid precautions were adopted to prevent the possibility of any discrepancy between the several returns. The value of this check cannot, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be over-estimated. Its necessity was sufficiently established by the number of errors which it served to disclose and correct. Mr. Bourdillon thus records his opinion of the result:—"The result has been most satisfactory. A certain percentage of error is of course inseparable from every census compilation; but I believe that on the present occasion it is infinitesimal; that the figures in the village tables and final forms are an almost perfect reproduction of the facts recorded in the original schedules; that the time, labour, and money expended in checking has been far more than repaid by the accuracy and general accord of all the tables, and, unless the abstracting establishment elsewhere was more competent and less dishonest than it was in Bengal, I find it difficult to place very great confidence in the figures of any province where the checking was not equally minute."

7. So vast an undertaking as the census of nearly 70 millions of people was necessarily costly. The total expenditure incurred on the Census of Bengal was Rs. 8,55,647-5-11. Of this amount, Rs. 1,87,921 was expended on the preliminary operations, that is, in making preparations for the census, and in carrying out the actual enumeration. The balance, which amounts to Rs. 6,67,725, represents the expenditure incurred in compiling the returns and publishing the Report and statements. The greater part of the preliminary expenditure, or rather more than a lakh of rupees, represents the cost of printing and paper. The greatness of this sum, and the enormous number of the forms used, serve in some measure to illustrate the magnitude of the undertaking. The number of forms used was—

Ordinary enumerators' schedules, in seven languages	..	9,434,500
Schedules for boat population	.. ..	257,000
Other miscellaneous schedules	.. ..	52,650
Boat tickets	.. ..	484,000
Railway passengers' check-tickets	.. ..	20,000
Appointment certificates for enumerators	.. ..	319,000
Registers A and B	.. ..	22,000
Total	..	10,589,150

8. The expenditure on the actual enumeration would have been considerably higher than it was, but for the fact that the census was for the most part taken by unpaid agency. Of the 14,015 supervisors and 192,382 enumerators who were employed upon the work, only 72 of the former and 1,323 of the latter were paid for their services. In Calcutta and the Suburbs, it was found impossible to secure the services of a sufficient number of men who would do the work gratuitously, while in the Chota Nagpore Division, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the backward state of education compelled the importation of competent men from outside. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 19,137, of which Rs. 10,375 was incurred in Calcutta and Rs. 8,761 in the mofussil. In some districts difficulty was experienced in obtaining the gratuitous services of competent enumerators, but it is hoped that at the next census much assistance will be rendered by the local authorities now in process of establishment.

9. Of the total expenditure incurred in the compilation of the returns, no less than Rs. 5,45,713 is debitable to the head of Establishment. The corresponding expenditure in 1872 was only Rs. 84,184, or little more than one-seventh of the amount. The mofussil expenditure was nearly the same on both occasions, and it is therefore clear that the cause of the extra expenditure was the much greater detail required in the statements now prescribed. Almost the whole of the expenditure was incurred before the 31st March 1882, and forms a charge against the Imperial Government. The expenditure during the year 1882-83, which amounts to about Rs. 40,000, is debitable to the Provincial Revenues. After making some slight adjustments, the net cost of the

census, excluding the contributions from Feudatory States, amounts to Rs. 8,47,298. Calculated on a population of 69,536,861 persons, this sum gives a rate of a little more than two pie a head, or rather more than five persons completely censused for one anna. The cost per 1,000 persons has been Rs. 12-2-2, and the Deputy Superintendent points out how favourably this compares with the expenditure in England, where the cost per 1,000 was £5-9-0 in 1841, £5-4-0 in 1851, £4-15-5 in 1861, and about £5-4-2 in 1871.

10. The demeanour of the people during the census operations was for the most part all that could be desired. In the less advanced parts of the Province some excitement prevailed, especially in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the superstitious fears of the people, fomented by interested agitators, led to some show of resistance to the civil authorities. The judicious arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. W. B. Oldham, however, reduced the opposition to a minimum, and on the arrival of a detachment of troops the disturbances immediately ceased. In the remoter parts of Pooree, also, some slight resistance was experienced. It was not to be expected that the objects of a census should be readily intelligible to the semi-civilized masses of the people, and in every part of the Province, even in the neighbourhood of the chief towns, the wildest rumours prevailed. It seems strange that the experience of the census of 1872 should not have sufficed to allay suspicion; but, singularly enough, the great majority of the country people do not appear to have retained any distinct recollection of the former census. One reason of this may have been the limited nature of the information then required. In 1872 the particulars required were for each person—

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Age (divided into two periods
under or over 12 years). | 4. Race or tribe. |
| 2. Sex. | 5. Occupation. |
| 3. Religion or caste. | 6. Infirmities. |

In 1881 the enumerator's schedule contained columns for the following:—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Age (to be given as exactly
as possible). | 6. Birthplace. |
| 2. Sex. | 7. Mother-tongue. |
| 3. Conjugal condition. | 8. Degree of education. |
| 4. Religion. | 9. Occupation. |
| 5. Caste or sect. | 10. Infirmities. |

The general attitude of the people was, however, submissive, and it was not found necessary to have recourse to the penal provisions of the Census Act in more than an insignificant number of cases. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this result is highly creditable to the tact and care of the district officers and other officials who were employed in carrying out the details of the arrangements.

11. Mr. Bourdillon speaks with justifiable confidence of the remarkable advance made in the accuracy of the census operations. He says: "The census just taken is certainly much more correct than that of 1872, just as it is to be expected that the census of 1891 will be more accurate than that of 1881." Three principal causes are assigned for the improvement. These are the more careful scrutiny of the village lists, and the preparation of the village registers; the elaborate numbering of the houses; and the checking of the entries made at the preliminary enumeration. Each of these measures was adopted for the first time at the recent census, and there can be no question that all three, and especially the first, were of great efficacy in securing accuracy. There is, moreover, internal evidence in the figures themselves to show that it has actually been secured. "The figures on every subject accord very closely with the conclusions drawn by experienced observers from known facts. Wherever there has been any discrepancy, it has given way on closer inspection, or a probable and simple explanation has been found." These remarks, which are extracted from the Report, are understood by the Lieutenant-Governor to refer to the accuracy of the general enumeration, and, as such, they are not, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, open to question. There is reason to believe that in points of detail the information afforded by the returns is not in all respects reliable. Mr. Bourdillon has drawn attention to several such points. The line of life, as mapped out according to the recorded ages of the population, presents

violent and unnatural variations which cannot be in accordance with the real facts. Some concealment of unmarried women of marriageable age has undoubtedly taken place; while the details of castes and occupations are in many cases open to doubt. These, however, are not errors which it was possible to avoid by better arrangements. They were due to the ignorance and inaccuracy of the people themselves, or, perhaps, in a few cases, of the enumerators. But in all the salient and important points which form the principal object of a census, the accuracy is remarkable, and the total amount of error that has crept in, while absolutely small, is relatively almost inappreciable, and does not sensibly detract from the accuracy of the general enumeration.

12. In the body of the Report Mr. Bourdillon has discussed with great fullness of detail and amplitude of illustration the numerous questions which present themselves on a consideration of the facts recorded in the tabular returns. Many of the conclusions which he has drawn appear to be sound and well supported by evidence. Some, however, must be regarded as at least open to question, and as it would be impossible within the limits of a Government Resolution to make any adequate review of the arguments on which they are based, or to give a satisfactory idea of their relative importance and probability, it does not seem advisable to enter upon any lengthened consideration of them. It will, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be sufficient to give a brief account of the more important facts which the figures obtained at the recent census may be taken to have established, without dwelling much upon the more recondite propositions or those which must still be regarded as open to controversy.

13. The total area included within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal is 193,198 square miles, of which 70,430 square miles belong to the Province of Bengal, 44,139 square miles to Behar, 26,966 square miles to Chota Nagpore, 9,053 square miles to Orissa, and 36,634 square miles to the various Feudatory States. The balance, which amounts to 5,976 square miles, represents the unsurveyed area of the Sunderbans. The total population of this vast area as enumerated on the 17th February 1881 is 69,536,861, which does not fall far short of the population of France and the United Kingdom added together. The following table shows the distribution of the population according to divisions:—

Division and Province.			Population.	Percentage.
Burdwan Division ..	..	..	7,393,954	10.53
Presidency ditto ..	..	..	8,204,912	11.79
Rajshahye ditto ..	..	..	7,733,775	11.12
Dacca ditto ..	..	..	8,700,939	12.51
Chittagong ditto ..	..	..	3,574,048	5.13
Total of Bengal			35,607,628	51.20
Patna Division ..	..	..	15,063,944	21.66
Bhagulpore ditto ..	..	..	8,063,160	11.59
Total of Behar			23,127,104	33.25
Chota Nagpore ..	..	..	4,225,989	6.07
Orissa ..	..	..	3,730,735	5.36
All Bengal			66,691,456	95.90
Feudatory States ..	..	..	2,845,405	4.09
GRAND TOTAL			69,536,861	100

The most populous district is Mymensingh, which contains 3,051,966 inhabitants. Durbhunga comes next with 2,683,447, while seven other districts, Mozufferpore, Midnapore, Sarun, Gya, Dacca, Rungpore, and Nuddea each contain a population exceeding two millions. Seven districts only contain less than three-quarters of a million inhabitants each. These are Bogra, Maldah, Howrah, Julpigoree, Singbhoom, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong-Hill Tracts, the last-named of which closes the list with a total of

101,597. The average density of the population of the entire Province is 371.41 persons to the square mile. The density, as might be expected, varies enormously in different districts and in different parts of the same district. In Bengal Proper it is 505.57 persons to the square mile; in Behar 523.96; in Orissa 412.10; in Chota Nagpore 156.72; while in the Feudatory States it is only 77.67. The most densely populated rural district is Howrah, where the village density is 1,130 persons to the square mile. Mr. Bourdillon remarks that this "is a population which hardly answers the description of true rusticity, being composed in large part of the inhabitants of the crowded villages which cluster round the large mills and factories of the Howrah district, or line the river banks and form the outer fringe of the great Suburb of Howrah, though outside the pale of the Municipality." This is not quite correct. The whole of the river bank from Seebpore in the south to the northern boundary of the district is within municipal limits, and throughout the district the thanna average nowhere falls below 1,027. Next to Howrah in regard to density of rural population come Sarun with 843, Mozufferpore with 824, Durbhunga with 763, Hooghly with 737, and Dacca with 713. The most thickly peopled rural area is that of the Moonsheegunge sub-division in Dacca, where the population averages 1,278 to the square mile and contains a Hindoo community of old traditions and high culture which has produced many of the most distinguished servants of Government. Apart from the urban population, 17 districts have a population of 500 or more to the square mile. Twenty-two districts, together with the Cooch Behar State, have a density of less than 500 and more than 200; while only six districts and the remainder of the Feudatory States have a density of less than 200.

14. The remarkable paucity of towns and large villages in Bengal has long been known, and is conspicuous in the present returns. The total urban population of the Province is only 3,664,229, which is less than the population of London alone. The percentage of urban to total population is only 5.26, the corresponding figures for England being 60.6, for France 31.06, and for the United States 22.5. Bengal contains eleven towns with upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, 22 towns with from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, and 63 towns with from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The population of Calcutta (433,219), together with the Suburbs (251,439) and Howrah (105,575), which are really a part of the metropolis, is 790,233, and exceeds that of any town in the United Kingdom except London. Next come Patna with 170,654 inhabitants, Dacca with 79,076, and Gya with 76,415. No other town in Bengal contains as many as 70,000 inhabitants. The number of villages with less than 5,000 inhabitants each is 261,523, with a total population of 65,558,430, the average population of a village being only 247.83. The boat population, under which term are included only those persons who were actually living in boats on the 17th February 1881, and not those who obtain their livelihood from the sea or rivers, was 309,336. The number of houses in Bengal is returned at 11,645,383, of which 11,036,774 were occupied and 608,609 unoccupied at the time of the census. This number gives an average of 6.30 persons to each occupied house, as against 5.75 at the census of 1872 in 10,903,435 houses. This average varies very little throughout the Province outside the limits of Calcutta, where it is 12.54. Special attention was given on the present occasion to the definition of a "house," and the Deputy Superintendent believes that a very high degree of uniformity was attained.

15. After deduction of the figures for the Province of Assam, which has since been formed into a separate administration, the population of Bengal, as ascertained at the census of 1872, was 62,705,718. The increase in 9 years would therefore appear to have been 6,831,143, or 10.89 per cent. The total population in 1881 was composed of 34,625,591 males and 34,911,270 females, the excess of the latter being 285,679. In 1872 this excess amounted to only 22,986. The recorded increase has been at the rate of 10.47 per cent. among males, and at the rate of 11.30 per cent. among females. Part of the total increase is clearly due to omissions and defects in the former census. This is proved by the enormous apparent increase which has taken place in the more thinly populated parts of the Province, an increase which, if real, "implies a fertility of which the human race has hitherto not been considered capable, or an immigration which has no parallel except in the history of Californian townships." Thus, the recorded increase is at the rate in the Chota Nagpore Division of 34.26 per

cent.; in the Feudatory States of 28·06; in Darjeeling of 63·84; in Julpigoree of 38·90; and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of 45·95. In none of these areas is the proportion of children under 10 years of age remarkably above the average, and it is known that (with the exception of Darjeeling and Julpigoree) none of them are replenished by immigration. This conclusion is corroborated by the careful census which was made of parts of the Durbhunga and Mozufferpore districts immediately after the famine of 1874 and about two years after the previous census. The enumeration was most carefully made, and resulted in an apparent increase which was a physical impossibility within the time. A great part of the recorded increase, however, is undoubtedly real. The district of Backergunge, in spite of the cyclone of 1876, and the epidemic of cholera in the cold-weather of 1876-77, shows a small increase. One division only, that of Burdwan, shows an absolute decrease, the numbers having fallen from 7,604,661 in 1872 to 7,393,954 in 1881, or by 2·77 per cent. This decrease, which is shared by all the districts of the division, except Howrah and Bankoorah, is clearly attributable to the effects of the Burdwan fever, the ravages of which from 1864 to 1874 are well known. Strangely enough, the district of Nuddea, which has of late years earned for itself an unenviable reputation for fever, shows an increase of 11·31 per cent., which is above the provincial average. The Deputy Superintendent is driven to infer that in this district the census of 1872 cannot have been taken so well as was supposed at the time. The town of Calcutta shows a trifling increase of 3,684 over the figures of 1876, and the Suburbs a decrease of 5,710. This result has been discussed at length by Mr. Beverley, and has been already commented on in the Resolution on the Calcutta Municipality for 1881.

16. Mr. Bourdillon has entered at some length into the subject of the registration of vital statistics in Bengal, and has sought to deduce from a consideration of the census returns, and other established facts, an approximate standard rate of births and deaths. That the recorded numbers of births and deaths in this Province are far beneath the true figures has always been recognized, but the Lieutenant-Governor looks to a great improvement under the operation of the system of Union Committees, which is to be the basis of the Local Self-Government scheme in Bengal. Meanwhile all that can be said with any confidence is that the average urban-death-rate of 29·80 reported between 1872 and 1881 is certainly below the truth; that the true urban-death-rate is probably higher than the true rural death-rate, though the difference is not so great as it is in countries where the conditions of town life are more complex; and that the general birth-rate is vastly understated at 21·26 per mille. Mr. Bourdillon estimates that the true birth-rate of the Province is about 45, and the true death-rate about 34 per mille, the latter varying from 36 or 37 in towns to 31 or 32 in rural tracts, and he calculates that at the census of 1891 the population of Bengal will somewhat exceed 77½ millions. His conclusions, though interesting and instructive, are based on a variety of considerations, some of which are confessedly little more than conjectures. While others, proceeding as they do upon a comparison between the avowedly inaccurate figures of 1872 with the fairly accurate figures of 1881, must be to some extent unsound; and the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any useful purpose would be served by subjecting them to detailed examination here.

17. The tables which deal with religious belief distribute the population of the Province among nine principal religions, as follows:—

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus ..	22,578,544	22,874,262	45,452,806
Sikhs ..	304	245	549
Mahomedans ..	10,855,771	10,848,953	21,704,724
Christians ..	67,715	60,420	128,135
Buddhists ..	78,555	77,254	155,809
Brahmos ..	470	318	788
Jains ..	1,174	435	1,609
Jews ..	514	545	1,059
Parsees ..	117	39	156
All others ..	1,042,427	1,048,799	2,091,226
Total ..	34,625,591	34,911,270	69,536,861

Subsidiary tables also show further details of which the figures under "All others" are made up, under five chief heads, thus—

Religion.	Male.	Females.	Total.
Sonthals	443,107	440,831	883,938
Kols	299,806	314,057	613,863
Other Western aborigines	236,378	233,244	469,622
Eastern aborigines ..	45,257	43,142	88,399
Others and unspecified ..	17,879	17,525	35,404
Total ..	1,042,427	1,048,799	2,091,226

In the census of 1872 great difficulty was experienced in defining the term "Hindu" with any approach to accuracy; and the same difficulty also presented itself in 1881, though in a somewhat smaller degree. The figures entered under the heads of Sikhs and Jains are manifestly incorrect, and appear to prove what was first suggested by an inspection of the original schedules, viz. that many members of these religions have returned themselves as Hindus, of the Sikh or Jain caste. Somewhat similar remarks apply to the figures for Brahmos also; while an inspection of the statements of Hindu castes shows large entries under the heads of Sonthal and Kol. It is probable, however, that no more correct returns could have been obtained without an enormously disproportionate expenditure of labour and money.

18. Of the entire population of the Province, 65·36 per cent. are Hindus, 31·21 per cent. are Mahomedans, 18 per cent. are Christians, and 22 per cent. are Buddhists; the followers of all other religions making up 3·01 of the whole. The proportions of increase or decrease since the census of 1872 among the chief religions are—

Religion.	Increase + or decrease —	
	Number.	Percentage.
Hindus	+5,456,231	+13·64
Mahomedans	+2,145,472	+10·96
Christians	+ 37,072	+40·71
Buddhists	+ 75,202	+93·29
All others	—244,154	—10·43

The increase shown under Mahomedans and Christians is considered to be real. That under Buddhists is almost wholly confined to the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Darjeeling, and is for the most part due to more accurate enumeration. The decrease under "All others" may be attributed to the inclusion under Hindus of large numbers of persons who at the previous census had been shown as aborigines, this cause producing a corresponding apparent increase under Hindus. No change of importance has occurred in the distribution of any of these religions since 1872. Hindus form more than 90 per cent. of the population in Orissa, more than 80 per cent. in the Patna, Burdwan, and Bhagulpore Divisions, and more than 70 per cent. in Chota Nagpore and the Tributary States. They are least numerous in the Chittagong Division, where they form only 28·48 per cent. of the whole. The Mahomedans are most numerous in the Chittagong, Dacca, and Rajshahye Divisions, in each of which they are more than 60 per cent. of the whole; and are least numerous in Orissa, where they are only 2·29 per cent. The Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions together contain only one-seventh of the total number of Mahomedans. Of the total population of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, 428,692, or 62·6 per cent., are Hindus; 221,013, or 32·2 per cent., are Mahomedans; and 30,478, or 4·4 per cent., are Christians. Three sects of Mahomedans have been shown in the returns, viz. Sunnis 20,964,657, Shiahhs 262,293, and Wahabis 2,144. The unspecified number as many as 448,679. The figures for Wahabis are clearly incorrect, and this is further corroborated by their distribution. They are almost entirely confined to Moorshedabad and Pubna; while Patna, which was long the centre of the Wahabi movement, numbers only 27 confessors.

19. The progress made in the spread of Christianity during the last nine years is one of the most interesting facts brought out by the census just taken.

In 1872 the number of persons returned as Christians was 91,063, while by 1881 this number had increased to 128,135, showing an advance of 37,072, or 40.71 per cent. Mr. Bourdillon gives reasons for thinking that a large part of this increase is due to conversions from heathendom, rather than to immigration from Europe. This is doubtless the case in some parts, but Mr. Bourdillon has made some mistakes in regard to the figures and he has overlooked some very important conclusions to which they point. He refers to a passage in Mr. Beverley's Report on the Census of 1872, in which he states that one-half of the total number of Christians were "Europeans or East Indians," and as there were, without Assam, 91,063 (not 91,603) Christians, Mr. Bourdillon places Mr. Beverley's estimate of non-Asiatic Christians at 46,000. He then refers to the number of non-Asiatic Christians found in 1881 (which was 40,686, not 40,726 as stated by him). He considers that there cannot have been such a decrease, and he therefore reduces the 1872 estimate of 46,000 for "Europeans and East Indians" to 39,000 for "Christians other than Natives of India." This would make the total number of Native Christians in 1872 to have been 52,063, and as there were 86,306 Christian "Natives of India" in 1881, there would be an increase in this class of 34,243. In reality, however, the case would arithmetically appear to be stronger even than Mr. Bourdillon puts it, because he has not sufficiently examined Mr. Beverley's figures. The observation made in the body of Mr. Beverley's report was qualified by a reference to the tables, and General Statement VB attached to the Report for 1872 shows that, outside Assam, there were 42,109 "Non-Asiatics" and "Mixed races," and 48,130 "Native Christians." It would thus appear that there has been an increase among the Native Christians of 38,176. There is, however, reason for doubting if the increase has been so large. Mr. Bourdillon disposes of the figures for Europeans and Eurasians with the remark that "the number of European immigrants is certainly not less than it was, and everything tends to show that the Eurasian population multiply rapidly." The returns, however, call for further examination. Omitting the figures for Cooch Behar, which were not shown in the 1872 tables, we find that, whereas the number of Europeans shows an increase from 19,191 in 1872 to 24,189 in 1881, the number of Eurasians show a decrease from 20,195 to 14,702. The figures are—

		Europeans.		Eurasians.	
		1872.	1881.	1872.	1881.
Bengal	...	14,164	20,481	18,394	13,075
Behar	...	3,287	3,010	1,477	1,192
Orissa	...	239	428	271	270
Chota Nagpore...	...	1,501	270	53	165
Total	...	19,191	24,189	20,195	14,702

There can be no doubt that the number of Eurasians has not really decreased, and that the figures for Other races must include many of this class. Mr. Bourdillon seems to suggest that the prevailing tendency is to claim pure European parentage. A scrutiny of the figures, however, will show that this view cannot be maintained. The return of pure Europeans in the 24-Pergunnahs, the Suburbs, and Calcutta shows an increase from 11,107 to 17,383, and it is probable that this has been contributed in part by the incorrect inclusion of Eurasians. But this will go a very short way to explain the phenomenon, as the reduction in the number of Eurasians in this tract is only from 10,362 to 9,581. In Hooghly and Howrah an increase in the number of Europeans from 798 to 1,099 has been accompanied by an increase from 557 to 892 in the number of Eurasians. In Behar there is a simultaneous reduction in the numbers both of Eurasians and of Europeans. In Chota Nagpore the number of Europeans shows a falling off, probably due to the withdrawal of the European Regiment from Hazaribagh. It is in the figures for the Dacca and Chittagong districts that the true explanation is to be sought, and it will be seen that the circumstances which explain the falling off in the number of Eurasians explain also some of the apparent increase in the number of Native Christians. The Dacca district, which showed 5,638 Eurasians and 1,883 Native Christians in 1872,

showed only 841 Eurasians, but 7,710 Native Christians in 1881. In Chittagong the Eurasians have apparently decreased from 896 to 99, while the Native Christians have apparently increased from 42 to 736. In these two districts the poorer classes of Eurasians differ little in their habits of life and association from the natives around them, and there can be no doubt that in the last returns the great majority of them have been shown as Native Christians. It is also probable that some of the poorer Eurasians in the 24-Pergunnahs, the Suburbs, and Calcutta have been similarly treated. Here, as has been already stated, there has been an apparent decrease of 781 under this class, while simultaneously there has been an increase of 1,775 under the head of Native Christians. It is thus very doubtful whether the apparent increase in the number of Native Christians from 27,446 in 1872 to 36,617 in 1881 represents any important increase in the number of conversions. It is only in the Sonthal Pergunnahs (2,718 against 180) and Chota Nagpore (39,832 against 14,226) that there is undoubted evidence of the spread of Christianity. The various sects of Christians have not been very carefully returned in the census schedules, and the numbers given under each are in many cases misleading. No less than 20,436 out of the total of 128,135 are entered as "Sect not stated." There is reason to believe that at least half of these are Lutherans of Lohardugga; but it is not possible to apportion the remainder among the different sects with any degree of accuracy.

20. The division of the persons who were not included among any of the nine chief religions into Sonthals, Kols, other Western Aborigines, Eastern Aborigines, and Others was made under the special orders of the Government of Bengal. The classification is not scientifically accurate, and is based on considerations of practical convenience. Besides those who have returned themselves as professing the Sonthal and Kol religions, there are a number of others who have been shown as Hindus by religion and Sonthals and Kols by caste. These number respectively 203,264 and 257,803, and bring up the total numbers of these tribes to Sonthals 1,087,202 and Kols 871,666. Of the 469,622 persons who have been shown as Other Western Aborigines, the great bulk, or 362,561, were returned in the census schedules as Pothaliks, which is a vague term meaning "idolator," used by the Orissa enumerators to denote persons not belonging to the recognized religions. The Eastern Aborigines include Garos, Manipuris, Kukis, and other hillmen of the northern frontier, Meches and Assamese from the Assam Valley, and Tipperahs, Reangs, and other hillmen from the Chittagong and Tipperah hills.

21. The number of persons returned as single, married, and widowed is as follows:—

		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Males	...	16,098,005	16,901,866	1,374,184	34,464,755
Females	...	10,831,811	17,040,005	7,397,647	34,769,553

And the percentages of each class among 100 of the population are:—

		Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Males	...	46.71	49.30	3.98
Females	...	29.71	49.00	21.27

The corresponding percentages in the case of the United Kingdom and France are for males 61.95, 34.06, and 3.97, and for females 57.90, 33.00, and 9.08 respectively. These figures throw into high relief the marked difference that exists between the East and West in all questions of conjugal condition. In Bengal marriage is twice as common among females and half as common again among males as in Europe; while the number of widows is more than twice as great as in Europe. These figures "show that the people of Bengal, unchecked by any prudential considerations, marry their daughters at the earliest possible age, and, as a matter of course, that the discrepancy of age between husband and wife makes many widows, and that their re-marriage is virtually unknown."

22. An inspection of the tables which show conjugal condition in conjunction with age leads to many interesting conclusions. Out of every 100 boys below the age of ten years, rather less than four are married; while the number of married girls of the same age is 11. From 10 to 20 years

of age 71 boys in 100 are still bachelors; while out of 100 girls of the same age, 76 are married and 4 are widows, only 19 being still unmarried. In the third decade the remarkable result is apparent that in every 100 women from 20 to 30 years of age there is *only one* who has not been given in marriage. Practically, it may be said that almost the whole female population is transferred from the single to the married state before their 20th year. Matrimony is not so common among the male population; men are married for the most part between the ages of 20 and 30, and the proportion of married men is greatest between the ages of 30 and 39, when it amounts to 90·23 per cent. of the whole. From this time the proportion of married men dwindles very gently, and the percentage of widowers approximates closely to that of European countries. Taking the earliest marriageable age to be 10 years, and excluding all persons below that age, we find that of the total number of bachelors of 10 years old and upwards 54·12 are between the ages of 10 and 15 years, and about 25 per cent. between 15 and 20 years; while of the unmarried women of marriageable age, 78·88 per cent. are under 15 years, and 10·71 per cent. below 20. These figures show that while the great majority of the girls marry before the age of 15, only one-fifth of the boys are married at that age, and only one-fifth are married before they are 20.

23. The numbers of the married in every 100 persons between 10 and 15 years of age in each of the chief religions are—

				Males.	Females
Hindus	..	..	..	23·35	66·59
Mahomedans	..	..	..	9·90	68·59
Christians	..	..	..	4·19	14·87
Buddhists	..	..	..	3·16	23·03
Aboriginals	..	..	..	9·55	26·12
All religions	..	..	..	18·50	65·74

The practice of early marriage of boys is therefore far more prevalent among the Hindus than among members of any other religion; while both Hindus and Mahomedans marry their daughters at a very early age. Out of every 100 women of 20 to 30 years of age, 98·80 are or have been married, and of every 100 married or widowed women 30 years of age, 11·51 were married before they were ten years old, 69·25 between 10 and 20 years, and 18·04 between 20 and 30 years of age. Of the men under 40 years of age who either are or have been married, only 3·91 per cent. were married before they were 10 years old, 24·62 per cent. between 10 and 20, 50·50 per cent. between 20 and 30, and 15·96 per cent. at the comparatively mature age of between 30 and 40. The mean age of married males in Bengal is 36·97 years, and the mean age of married females 28·68. Each husband is therefore on an average eight years older than his wife. This circumstance helps to account for the comparatively large proportion borne by males to females in the total population. The average difference of age in England between husband and wife is only about 2½ years. The mean duration of married life is not widely different in Bengal from that found to exist in Europe, being 15·77 years against 15·15. The total number of married men in Bengal is 16,991,966; while the number of married women is about 50,000 greater. This gives a proportion of 1,002 wives to every 1,000 husbands, which is a margin much too small to justify any theory of general or widespread polygamy. Among Hindus there is actually an excess in favour of the married men, which is due to immigration of married males. Among Mahomedans the proportion is 1,033 wives to every 1,000 husbands. A considerable part of this excess is due to the fact that in the districts of Eastern Bengal, where the Mahomedans form a large majority of the population, numbers of sailors, who are all of this religion, were absent on their avocations on the night of the census. This excess is particularly observable in the returns of Chittagong (1,266), Noakholly (1,081) and Dacca (1,079), all of which supply men to the mercantile marine. Mr. Bourdillon infers that polygamy, though existent, is practised only to a very small extent by the Mussulman population of Bengal.

24. A curious feature of the returns is the progressive *increase* in the number of children living at each of the first four years of life. The number

of infants under one year of age was 1,611,449; the number returned as one year old was 1,679,504; two years old, 2,130,034; three years old, 2,548,457; and four years old, 2,220,142. The causes assigned for this are—first, the exceptional healthiness and general prosperity of the years 1876 and 1877; and, second, the ignorance and inaccuracy of natives in all matters connected with their ages, which have led them in numbers of cases to declare the age of very young children to be “three or four years.” The Lieutenant-Governor regards the latter of these as the more probable explanation, though the first-named may also have had some influence. Another noticeable point is the strange fluctuations in the numbers for each quinquennial age-period after the first four years of life. It appears that the age-period 25—29, which contains the popular age 25, is abnormally large, and that for the rest each period which contains a round number, such as 40—44, 50—54, &c., is, contrary to expectation, more numerous than the period which immediately precedes it. The explanation is unquestionably to be found in the well known inaccuracy with which ages are always stated by natives. Similar variations are to be found in the returns of all the provinces of India.

25. Mr. Bourdillon conclusively shows that the figures for the age-periods from 5 to 9, and 10 to 14 are not reliable. This is established by a comparison of the proportions of males to females at those two age-periods, with the corresponding proportions at other periods of life. It appears that while the females exceed the males in each year of life up to 4, the proportion is suddenly and violently reversed in the age-periods from 5 to 9 and 10 to 14. Among children below 5 years of age, there are on an average 98·91 boys to 100 girls; but in the next two quinquennial periods this proportion rises to 106·66 and 125·28 respectively, falling again to its normal rate of 98·06 in the period from 15 to 19. The reason of the change is that these two periods include the five years from 8 to 13 during which almost all native girls are given in marriage. The presence in a family of unmarried girls of marriageable age is regarded as a disgrace, and has, in Bengal, as in other Provinces and at other censuses, occasioned both some concealment of women, and some under-statement of their ages. Mr. Bourdillon is of opinion that the omissions amount to about 3 per cent. of the total number of females under 15 years of age. The mean age of the population of Bengal is 24·99, that of males being 24·49 years and of females 25·49. The mean age in England is 26·4 years, and the cause of the lower mean in this Province is to be found in the high birth and death rates which prevail in Bengal.

26. The question of caste has been very briefly dealt with in the Report, Mr. Bourdillon being rightly of opinion that it did not come within the proper domain of his work to attempt any exhaustive treatment of so large a subject, the interest of which was, moreover, rather ethnological than statistical. In connection with an admirable system proposed by Mr. Ibbetson, who has conducted the Punjab census, the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates the institution of a series of detailed and comprehensive enquiries into this interesting and important subject, which has not yet found any adequate exponent in Bengal.

27. According to the census returns, 65 castes or tribes have upwards of 100,000 representatives in this Province. The Gowalla or cowherd caste heads the list with 3,992,949 members, including the Gops of Bengal, the Ahirs of Behar, and the Gours of Orissa; next come the Brahmins, with 2,754,100, and the Kaibarthas with 2,100,379. Koches and Chandals each number more than a million-and-a-half; while eight more castes, the Kayasthas, Rajputs, Chamars, Telis, Kurmis, Koeris, Dosadhs, and Babhans in the order named each claim upwards of one million members. Besides these more numerous castes, no less than 265 smaller ones are shown in the tables, in addition to several so-called castes and clans of doubtful position. The heading “Others” includes many persons who have described themselves by nationality only, as Bengali, Punjabi, &c., and others who have given the name of their occupation in lieu of their caste, such as Sikalgar, Dafali, and Shikari. Thirty castes, including all those of general utility, “whose services are indispensable to that microcosm the Bengal village,” have representatives in every division of the Province. Many others,

however, are extremely local, some of them having more than 60 per cent. of their whole number within the limits of a single division. Thus the large majority of Bhumija, Kharwars, Sonthals and Kols (so-called) are to be found in Chota Nagpore. Orissa has almost a monopoly of Chassas, Kandaras, Karans, Khandaits and Pans. Rajputs, Babhans, Chamars, Dosadhs, Bindis, Nuniyas, and Gareris are chiefly concentrated in Behar; while of Koches, Pods, Bagdis, and Sadgops but few are found outside Bengal Proper. The relative proportion of males and females in the various castes, to which a high degree of importance attaches in provinces where female infanticide or polyandry is suspected to exist, is of little practical interest in Bengal. It is, however, of some significance that the proportion of males to females is lowest among such castes as the Rajputs, Brahmins, and Babhans, who are most sensitive on the subject of their women; who marry their daughters at an exceptionally early age, and who should therefore show a high proportion of males; and upon whom the suspicion of withholding information rests most heavily.

28. Among the points upon which information was required for the first time at the recent census were statistics of birth-place and mother-tongue. It was at one time thought that information as to nationality could be gathered with great accuracy by an inspection of the recorded entries for birth-place and language combined, together with the evidence afforded by the names of individuals. In practice, however, this was found to be impracticable, and the main use to which the information has been put is to illustrate the conditions of immigration and emigration in Bengal. For this purpose, however, the returns are, as Mr. Bourdillon points out, incomplete. In the first place, they cannot of necessity include persons who had emigrated from Bengal, and were found in other parts of India on the night of the census. These persons appear in the returns of other provinces, which give no details of the districts from which strangers come. In the second place no information is to be gathered from the returns as to those internal movements of the people which are of a temporary or periodical character. The subjects of immigration and emigration are, therefore, illustrated in an imperfect way by the Census Tables, which accordingly lose a great part of their interest.

29. Out of the 69,536,861 persons found in Bengal on the night of the census, only 790,777, or 1·14 per cent., had been born outside the Province. Of these, 487,059 had been born in other Provinces of British India; 93,110 in the remainder of Asia; and 12,298 in Europe. The birth-places of 197,485 persons were not traceable. Mr. Bourdillon observes that "there is probably no country in the world whence emigration is so scanty, and in which the persons born outside its limits bear so small a proportion to the whole body of its inhabitants." Of the 93,110 immigrants from other parts of Asia, 85,011 are natives of Nepal, and the great bulk of the remainder are from Bhutan, Thibet, and Sikkim. The majority of these are found on the tea-plantations of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and in Chumparun. Of the immigrants from other Provinces of India, the North-Western Provinces claims 351,933, or over three-fourths of the whole, the males and females numbering respectively 214,498 and 137,435. The greater part of the remainder are from Assam and the Central Provinces. The total number of Bengal-born persons found in the other chief Provinces of India on the night of the census was 615,286, of whom 328,312 were males and 286,974 females. Of these, 76,909 males and 136,720 females were found in the North-Western Provinces, 126,856 males and 94,400 females in Assam, and 79,746 males and 23,115 females in British Burmah. Mr. Bourdillon infers from the equality in numbers of the Bengal women received from and sent into the North-Western Provinces that these transfers are mostly due to inter-marriages among the people of the border districts. The absence of district details renders it impossible to establish this proposition, which seems intrinsically probable, and which affords a simple explanation of the singular fact that women appear to leave the districts of their birth much more than men. Among the Provinces of Bengal, the Feudatory States have the highest proportion of immigrants, who amount to 17·97 per cent. Bengal comes next with 5·91, owing principally to the influences of Calcutta and Darjeeling. Chota Nagpore has a percentage of 3·27, Behar of 1·63, and Orissa of 1·52. The highest percentage of foreigners is naturally found in

Calcutta, where they amount to no less than 70·25 per cent. of the whole population of the town. The figures for emigration from the several districts and Provinces would have been instructive, but, unfortunately, no district details are available for emigrants beyond the limits of Bengal itself, without which the figures would be useless.

30. Of the various languages recorded in the census schedules, it appears that Bengali is the mother-tongue of 36,416,970 persons, or more than half the entire population of the Province. Hindi, Hindustani, and Urdu are spoken by 21,799,081, or 35·65 per cent., and Uriya by 5,450,818, or 7·83 per cent. The Kolarian languages, Sonthali, Kol, Munda, and Bheel, have been shown as spoken by 2,149,133 people; while English is stated to be the mother-tongue of 37,640 persons.

31. The poverty of the results of the attempt to collect information concerning the occupations of the people is one of the least satisfactory features of the recent census. The importance of the subject in all its bearings on the social condition and physical and moral progress of the people can hardly be overrated; yet it would scarcely be too much to say that the statistics compiled in 1881 have not made any addition to the knowledge obtained in 1872. No expenditure of time and trouble was spared by the Bengal census officers, and Mr. Bourdillon considers that at least one-third of the total cost of preparing the census tables must be debited to this single subject; and it is therefore the more disappointing to find so inadequate a result. The returns, in fact, so far as their details are concerned, appear to be of little or no value. The causes of this unfortunate state of things appear to be two. The first and most important is the enormous difficulty that was experienced in securing definite entries in the original schedules. Special attention was given to the point in the instructions issued to the enumerators, but in spite of every effort the number of vague descriptions that were met with precluded the possibility of an accurate classification. Entries, such as "service," "shop-keeping," and the like, abounded on every page of the schedules, and baffled every attempt at sub-division of occupations. Although it was the particular desire of the Census authorities and of Government that the different classes of cultivators should be separately shown, this object has been completely defeated by the return of 11,264,942 males, or 86 per cent. of the whole sub-order of agriculturists, as "cultivators" only without any further specification.

32. Even, however, had the entries in the original schedules been all that was desired, the value of the returns would have been greatly impaired by the system of classification under which it was necessary to show them. The classification which was adopted was based on that devised by Dr. Farr in the English Census of 1871. It divides all occupations into 6 classes—Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, and Indefinite and Non-productive. These classes are again sub-divided into 18 Orders, 82 Sub-orders, and 487 Main heads. Every occupation entered in the schedules was required to be referred to one or other of these Main heads, and as these had been selected with a view to the circumstances of England, it is easy to see that they must in many cases have been very unsuitable to those of Bengal. Although, however, the paramount necessity of securing uniformity throughout India led the Government of India to give the preference to Dr. Farr's classification, an attempt has been made by Mr. Bourdillon in a subsidiary table to show the occupations of the Province arranged on a system more in accordance with local conditions. This table is intelligible and interesting, but it contains figures for the entire Province only, without showing district details.

33. The following table shows the distribution of the population of Bengal among the 6 principal classes:—

Occupations.		Males.	Females.
Class I—Professional	.. ..	624,538	57,117
Class II—Domestic	.. ..	943,015	245,525
Class III—Commercial	.. ..	1,136,014	195,423
Class IV—Agricultural	.. ..	13,332,557	1,957,675
Class V—Industrial	.. ..	2,651,132	1,900,181
Class VI—Indefinite and Non-productive	.. ..	15,830,331	30,466,119
Total		34,517,587	34,822,040

It thus appears that 66·76 per cent. of both sexes belong to the Indefinite and Non-productive Class. If from this proportion be deducted the percentage of children under 10 years of age, who are too young to work, and of persons over 60 years, who are too old, it appears that among those capable of active work, 21·24 per cent. of the men and 51·58 per cent. of the women are without specific employment. This percentage, however, in the case of women includes those who are employed upon domestic and household duties. This Class includes also the great body of general labourers who form between 10 and 11 per cent. of the population. Of the remainder of the population, more than two-thirds is absorbed by the Agricultural Class, which comprises more than half of the persons capable of active work in each division. It is most universal in the Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions, where the population is largely Mahomedan. It is least common, as might be expected, in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. "So universal is the pursuit of agricultural operations that even in the urban population they employ the greater proportion of individuals." Next come general labourers, servants and personal attendants, "persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money or goods of various kinds," "persons working and dealing in textile fabrics and dress," carriers and bearers, and "persons working and dealing in food and drink." Among the rural population, agriculture stands first, claiming more than five times as many followers as the next on the list, General labourers.

34. Among Hindus, 49·28 per cent. of the population capable of work are engaged in agriculture, 13 per cent. are unemployed (among whom must be counted the many Hindu scholars above 10 years of age), 11·40 per cent. are general labourers; while 5·54 per cent. are attendants and domestic servants. Among Mahomedans, on the other hand, the proportion of agriculturists reaches the high figure of 62·81 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think that one reason for this remarkable result, which is not referred to in the Report, is the absence of many Mahomedan sailors and boatmen from their home on the night of the census. The members of this religion are also numerous among "persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, and goods," and among "persons engaged in breeding and keeping animals," and among weavers and manufacturers of textile fabrics. Of the whole female population of the Province, 83 per cent. have been returned as unemployed. The remainder are distributed among 288 separate occupations, only 42 of which claim more than 10,000 followers. Cultivators number 1,675,843 and general labourers 1,371,577. It is, however, impossible to say how far the women entered under these heads are really breadwinners themselves, and how far they are merely the wives of breadwinners. Nine other occupations claim more than 100,000 followers each; these are recorded as grain-huskers, thread-spinners, vagrants, cultivators (combining agriculture with some other occupation), maidservants, shop-keepers, agricultural labourers, fishmongers, and cotton-cloth weavers. The occupations of women are, however, even less trustworthy than those of men, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that the returns of either will repay minute examination.

35. An attempt to collect statistics of the spread of education was made for the first time in Bengal in the census of 1881. The whole population was classified under the following heads—

1. Under instruction;
2. Not under instruction, but able to read and write;
3. Ditto ditto, and not able to read and write;

and the numbers recorded in each class are as follows:—

Sex.		Under instruction.	Not under instruction.	
			Able to read and write.	Not able to read and write.
Males	..	1,009,999	1,991,583	31,480,486
Females	..	35,760	61,449	34,788,686
Total	..	1,045,759	2,053,032	66,171,663

Mr. Bourdillon believes that in Behar and Chota Nagpore, where the language of the schedules was Hindi or Urdu, some error may have crept in, and that some persons who should have been shown as learners in the first class have been brought into the educated or second class. The total amount of error

is, however, considered to be trifling. It thus appears that taking both sexes together, out of every 1,000 persons in the Province only 15 are under instruction, and 29 more are able to read and write; while no less than 955 are altogether illiterate. Of males 912 in 1,000 are illiterate against 997 females. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that Bengal compares unfavourably with other Provinces of India with regard to education and stands only fourth on the list, the Central Provinces being first, Madras second, and Bombay third. Excluding children below the school-going age, which may be taken to be 5 years, and omitting females among whom education in Bengal is almost non-existent, it appears that out of every 1,000 persons, 34 are learning, 67 can read and write, and 898 are ignorant. Among Hindus these proportions become 38, 79, and 882 respectively and among Mahomedans 28, 45, and 928. This demonstrates what was already known to be the case, that the standard of education is much higher among the Hindus than among Mussulmen. Judged by the census figures, education has made most progress in the Burdwan Division, where the number of wholly illiterate persons is 8,028 in 10,000. The Presidency and Chittagong Divisions come next, with 8,442 and 8,414 respectively. The lowest on the list are the Feudatory States, with 9,548, Chota Nagpore with 9,539, Bhagulpore with 9,486, and Patna with 9,383. The small progress of education in Behar which these figures indicate is much to be regretted. The educational standard is, as might have been expected, much higher among Christians than among any other class. Out of every 10,000 Christian men and boys 5 years old and upwards, only 5,245 are wholly illiterate, 3,464 are able to read and write, and 1,289 are under instruction. Favourable as these proportions are when compared with those of Hindus and Mahomedans, they nevertheless indicate the existence of much ignorance among the Native Christians in spite of the efforts of Mission schools. If the proportion of persons of school-going age be taken to be 15 per cent. of the whole, as is usually done in European countries, it appears that out of every 100 boys in Bengal who might be at school, only about 20 are actually under instruction. In the different Provinces the numbers are, Bengal 26.54, Behar 10.55, Orissa 27.20, Chota Nagpore 9.03, and the Feudatory States 8.30. In Madras the percentage rises to 22.47 and in Bombay to 21.65. In the Punjab, however, which stands next to Bengal, it is only 9.45, in the Central Provinces 8.79, and in the North-Western Provinces 8.65. In the United Kingdom the corresponding proportion is as high as 86.36 per cent. Even more deplorable is the condition of female education, and no words can add force to the following extract from the Report:—"In every 10,000 Hindu women and girls only 9 are at school, and only 16 can read and write, leaving 9,975 who are entirely illiterate. The condition of the Mahomedan female population, however, is worse, for in every 10,000 of them only 7 are learning and 10 can read and write; so that 9,983 have no learning whatever." This is not the place for an examination of the general educational policy of the State; but it may be mentioned that no effort is being spared by this Government to promote the advance of primary education, and that the grant for primary schools has been increased by a lakh of rupees in each of the past three years, and now stands at Rs. 7,00,000. The Director of Public Instruction bears evidence to the good results which have begun to declare themselves, and which may still be anticipated. "Throughout Orissa, and in the Burdwan and Chittagong Divisions, the system has expanded with extraordinary rapidity, and the number of pupils in primary schools of organized instruction varies in these Divisions from 25 to 29½ per 1,000 of the population. In the Presidency and Dacca Divisions the proportion of pupils to population falls to 13 and 10 per 1,000; but in both Divisions, and especially the latter, a further great extension of the system may be looked for."

36. The following table shows the number of persons who were found to be afflicted with each of the four great bodily and mental infirmities:—

INFIRMITIES.	NUMBERS.			PROPORTION IN 10,000.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Insane	18,336	12,900	30,736	8	3	4
Blind	47,000	50,204	97,350	13	14	14
Deaf-mutes	82,823	82,003	164,826	15	9	13
Lepers	42,293	14,240	56,533	12	4	8
Total	180,532	100,005	270,537	45	30	38

The proportion of the insane in Bengal is very small compared with that found in most European countries, but is borne out by the returns of other Provinces of India. There is reason to believe that some concealment has taken place in the case of each of the above infirmities, except, perhaps, in that of blindness. On the other hand the proportion of deaf-mutes is abnormally high, and the Deputy Superintendent inclines to the opinion that the figures returned under this head include a certain proportion of persons who are deaf only. Insanity is most prevalent in the Rajshahye Division, where the population is largely Mahomedan, and where ganja and its preparations are produced and extensively consumed. Blindness appears to be most common in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, and least prevalent in Chittagong and Dacca. No explanation of this is suggested in the Report, except that the districts of Behar, where vaccination has made but little progress, are most exposed to the ravages of small-pox. Deaf-mutism also is found most frequently in this Province, and is least common in Chittagong and Dacca. Leprosy, by which term only black leprosy, the more virulent form of the disease, is meant, is by far most common in the Burdwan Division, where lepers number as many as 19 per 10,000 of the population. This division is followed at a long interval by Orissa, with a proportion of 12, and Rajshahye and the Feudatory States with 9 each. The affection is least common in Chittagong. There is no doubt that concealment of lepers has occurred to a very considerable extent, and Mr. Bourdillon believes that for every leper that has been returned there are at least three persons in whom the disease has been more or less fully developed, but who have escaped enumeration. The interest of the subject is medical rather than statistical.

37. The whole of the census operations of the Province, with the exception of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, were from first to last in charge of Mr. Bourdillon, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor's cordial thanks are due for the ability, energy and unflagging zeal with which, for upwards of three years, he has devoted himself to the execution of this great undertaking. Mr. Bourdillon bears conspicuous testimony to the valuable assistance rendered to him by Mr. E. N. Baker, now Under Secretary to this Government, and Baboo Komodonath Mookerjee, the Superintendent of the Cuttack Office. Mr. Rivers Thompson desires to place on record his high sense of the services rendered by the district officers of Bengal, without whose hearty co-operation and vigilance the swarming population of this great Province could not have been numbered with such signal success.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th November 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan. Nov. 17 '83	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. Yield of <i>amun</i> will be about one-third of a full crop. <i>Rubbee</i> crop will be bad.
	2 Bankoora. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. The crops have now reached that stage at which no improvement nor further deterioration is expected, and are now ready for the sickle. The tract round Sonamukhi in the Bishenpore sub-division and thana Onda in the Sudder sub-division appear to be worst, but taking the district as a whole, the estimate of 8 annas all round, taking bad lands with good, will prove correct. If rain should fall now the cold-weather crop might be saved. Public health good.
	3 Beerbhoom. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—rather warm for the season. Outturn of <i>amun</i> crop on high lands expected to be much below average. Price of rice still rising. Public health fair.
	4 Midnapore. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops generally unfavourable. Fever still prevalent in the Sudder and Ghatal sub-divisions.
	5 Hooghly. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops bad. Rain would now come too late to do the rice crop any good, but would be of much benefit to potatoes and other winter crops. Irrigation is being largely resorted to wherever it is possible. Fever and cholera prevalent, and cattle disease in some parts.
	Howrah. " 19 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects unfavourable owing to drought. Cold-weather crops being sown. Public health good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENT DIV.	6 24 Pargunnahs. Nov. 19 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of late paddy continue unfavourable. Public health generally good except in Baraset sub-division, where fever is somewhat prevalent.
	7 Nudda. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. <i>Amun</i> almost all destroyed for want of rain, except in the Koshtea sub-division. Prospects of winter crops very bad, even in Koshtea; more rain wanted for them. Fever on the increase in Chocadanga and Meherpore.
	8 Khoolna. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—clear and dry. No rain anywhere. Cutting of rice has commenced. Sowing of winter crops has suffered from want of rain. Fever continues in places, with some cases of cholera.
	9 Jessore. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—hot in day, night seasonable. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> crop has commenced; outturn estimated at 8 annas. Prospects of winter crops bad. Rice selling at from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent in the district.
BAJSHANTEE AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	10 Moorsshedabad. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—getting cooler. <i>Amun</i> in the south-east of the district promises a 12 to 14-anna crop. On irrigated lands it is doing well. Want of rain prevents <i>rubbee</i> sowings, and will impair the crop that is on the ground. Fever prevalent in Jungipore town and in several other places of the sub-division.
	11 Dinagopore. Nov. 16 '83	Nil	Rain holds off. The standing <i>amun</i> crop in the southern part of the district is withering for want of rain. The prospect of <i>amun</i> in other parts also, with the exception of Thankurgang, is getting worse. Sugarcane is doing well. Rice selling at from 13 to 19 seers per rupee.
	12 Raishabye. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—mornings and evenings cool; hot midday sun. No change in the state of the <i>amun</i> crop. Outturn of <i>ropa dhan</i> now considered likely to be from 3 to 4 annas of <i>khil</i> paddy 4 annas. <i>Rubbee</i> , except in low lands, requires rain.
	13 Rungpore. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of paddy crop bad. Wheat being sown, and tobacco being transplanted. Fever still prevalent.
	14 Bogra. " 17 "	Nil	This is the fourth week of drought. The days are still warm, though the nights are cold. State and prospects of <i>amun</i> crop very bad, and its outturn will be very poor. Public health fair.
	15 Pubna. " 17 "	Nil	Northerly winds. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues; half of an average crop only expected. State of winter crops fair. Fever prevalent to an unusual extent.
	16 Darjeeling. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Late rice in the Terai is not expected now to yield more than nine or ten annas of an average crop. It is better in the hills. Potatoes in the hills yielding well. Public health good.
	17 Jalpigoree, Cooch Behar. " 17 "	Nil	Weather—cold. Crops reported to be in a good condition all over the district. Report not received.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
BAKSA DIV.	18 Jacca. Nov. 17 '83	Nil	Weather—hot during day, cool at night and in morning. Paddy and sugarcane being cut. Sowing of pulses going on. Prospects of crops good, but rain is wanted.
	19 Farreedpore. " 18 "	Nil	Weather—bright, with north-west wind. State and prospects of <i>amun</i> no better; seven annas in the northern and ten annas in the southern half of the district expected. Sugarcane very fair. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> very poor. Fever very prevalent, except in the south, where public health is good.
	20 Mookerjee. " 15 "	Nil	Weather—warm. Prospects of paddy crop on low lands fair, on high lands not promising. Public health good. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent in the Patuakhali sub-division.
	21 Aymensingh. " 16 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice crop becoming worse for want of rain. Mustard at present doing fairly well, but rain would do much good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—conold.			
<i>Eastern Districts.—conold.</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	22 Chittagong, Nov. 20 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. There are complaints of want of rain causing short outturn, but the harvest generally good. Prices steady. Health good. Cattle-disease lingers in a few places.
	23 Noakholly, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—varying; frequently cloudy; rather warm for the season. A not very favourable outturn is expected if there be no rain. In Companigunge and Nalchira insects called <i>mees</i> are doing damage to the crop.
	24 Tipperah, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—unusually warm and dry. Weather unfavourable for <i>rubber</i> sowings. <i>Aghani</i> rice reported good in low lands. Rice crop planted out in September bad, but comprised in a small area. Cattle-disease decreasing.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—unsettled; cloudy and very warm during the latter part of week. Gathering of cotton still continues. Prospects of plough-paddy and sugarcane good. Mustard being sown.
	Hill Tipperah " 14 "	Nil	Weather—becoming colder gradually. <i>Amun</i> paddy commenced to be reaped. Prospects of chillies and tobacco fair. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna, Nov. 17 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice on high land has withered. <i>Rubber</i> sowings still in progress. Prices rising. Fever prevalent in Behar.
	27 Gya, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—clear. Prospects very bad. Paddy being cut as fodder. <i>Rubber</i> sowings not progressing. The rise in prices continues. Health good.
	28 Shahabad, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of <i>rubber</i> over, except in some parts of Buxar sub-division. Insufficient rainfall has proved very prejudicial to <i>rubber</i> crops. Prices rising considerably in the district.
	29 Darbhanga, " 17 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Paddy on high lands almost dead except where means of irrigation exist; that on low lands partially injured. <i>Rubber</i> germinated looks green yet, but wants rain very much. Prices steadily rising. Fever reported in the south of the district.
	30 Mozufferpore, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—dry. Rice harvest of the district will average four annas. Prospects of the <i>rubber</i> crop depend upon the rainfall of the few weeks, but the outturn cannot exceed ten annas. A good deal of fever reported.
	31 Saran, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—fair, gradually becoming cooler; no sign of rain; west wind blowing. Prospects extremely bad. <i>Rubber</i> sowings going on where irrigation is practicable, but the bulk of the crop still remains unsown for want of rain. Prices have slightly fallen. Public health good.
	32 Champaran, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—getting cold. No rain has fallen during the week. In many places the <i>rubber</i> seed sown has not germinated fully. A little rain now would enable the ryots to sow all empty lands with <i>rubber</i> . The plant above ground is looking healthy.
BRABHANGA DIV.	33 Monghyr, Nov. 17 '83	Nil	Weather—much warmer than seasonable; cloudy in latter part of week. Prospects still continue very gloomy. Average outturn of rice crop for the whole district will not be more than 4 to 6 annas. Prospects of <i>rubber</i> crops depend upon rainfall. Prices rising. Public health good.
	Bhagalpore, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—hotter than usual in day time; cold at night. Dews not so heavy as usual. Rice crop on high unirrigated-lands is a failure; on low lands it will give a yield of from 6 to 10 annas. <i>Rubber</i> crops on those lands which were under water in the rainy season and which have retained moisture are doing well, but a good deal of land which is usually cultivated with these crops has not been sown this year. There has been a good deal of fever in the north near Koosi river.
	35 Purneah, ...	...	Report not received.
	36 Maldah, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—cooler; cloudless. Prevailing wind from north-north-west, which has been stronger since 18th. Prospects of late rice on high land very bad, and outturn of the crop on low land estimated to be a fourth of an ordinary year. Sowing of <i>rubber</i> crops being retarded for want of moisture in the land. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. General health good.
	37 Sonthal Perghe, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—days bright; nights getting cold. Monday, the 18th, has been fixed for the offering of first fruits and the general commencement of harvesting in the west. New <i>kartiki</i> rice is selling at 18 seers the rupee at Jamtara. In Pakour the low land <i>dhan</i> is being irrigated still. Wheat and barley are reported to have been sown during the week at Rajmehal. The outturn of the rice crop and the area under <i>rubber</i> will be considerably below the average. There is cholera at Rajmehal.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack, Nov. 16 '83	Nil	Weather—cool. <i>Lagu</i> crop being cut. <i>Sarad</i> ripening. <i>Rubber</i> crops doing well. Partial loss of paddy crop is apprehended for want of rain. Public health generally good except a few cases of cholera in the interior. Price of rice stationary.
	39 Poores, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Prospects of <i>sarad</i> generally good. Harvesting of <i>beali</i> nearly finished. <i>Lagu</i> being gathered. Winter crops doing well. Public health good. Common rice selling at from 22 to 43 seers per rupee.
	40 Balasore, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. A 10-anna rice crop at least is expected for the whole district. Public health generally good, but fever shows itself in the northern thanas.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazaribagh. Nov. 16 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Rice harvest commenced; a 4-anna crop expected. Prospects in the Giridi sub-division gloomy. Sub-divisional officer reports an almost total failure of rice crop in Koderma, Domechauch, Satyawar and part of Gowan. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects also not favourable for want of rain. General health good.
42	Lohardugga „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings and cultivation progressing favourably. Rice crop will probably average 8 annas over the whole district. Price of rice varies from 12 seers at Daltongunge to 30 seers at Palkot, but is easier than when last reported. Health good.
43	Singbhoom, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable; becoming cold. Early rice crop has given a good outturn; low land rice has suffered from want of rain. <i>Rubbee</i> crops also suffering. Prices have risen owing to exportation of rice from the district, and rice is now selling at 20 to 22 seers per rupee. General health good. Cattle-disease reported in some villages.
44	Manbhoom, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. In the sudder sub-division the police estimate for outturn of the paddy crop varies from 8 to 12 annas. The sub-divisional officer of Govindpore estimates the outturn of upland crops at from 4 to 6 annas; that of lower levels at from 7 to 10 annas. Sugarcane generally promises well. Mustard, <i>sergaonja</i> and other <i>rubbee</i> crops have suffered in places for want of rain. Public health generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 20th November 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE: QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																								
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			HULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			ORRAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.									
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.							
BENGAL																										
Western Districts.																										
1	Hurdwan ...	A	16 2	15 0	13 8	24 12	25 5	27 0	13 12	13 0	23 4	16 8	16 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankura ...	B	18 12	16 0	13 12	16 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 8	23 0	17 8	16 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Boerbhoom ...	C	15 0	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	16 8	15 0	16 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	Cl	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	D	18 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	18 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	15 0	14 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																										
7	Calcutta ...	D1	14 0	15 6	13 11	20 0	20 10	23 12	8 14	11 0	10 0	14 9	16 0	17 12	22 10	21 5	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	24-Pargunnahs ...	...	13 0	13 4	13 5	17 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	13 5	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nudda ...	E	14 8	14 8	14 8	24 10	24 10	...	12 5	11 14	15 8	13 54	13 54	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Khoolna ...	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	G	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mooreabad ...	H	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dinapore ...	I	14 8	15 0	13 12	14 0	15 0	13 5	12 0	12 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rajahmhye ...	J	13 8	13 5	15 4	22 8	22 8	26 4	13 0	13 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Rungpore ...	K	11 14	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 5	13 5	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bogra ...	L	15 12	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	15 12	15 0	15 0	24 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pubna ...	M	18 0	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 8	14 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Darjeeling ...	N	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Jalpaigore ...	O	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	12 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																										
20	Dacca ...	P	16 0	14 4	13 5	16 0	18 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	22 10	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Furzedpore ...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	13 0	3 0	37 0	12 0	15 0	17 8	14 0	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Hackergunge ...	Q	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mymensingh ...	R	12 8	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	20 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- A In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culina and Cutwa 14 seers, Raneeunge 13 seers.
 B Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda 16 seers, at Joga, Lishanpore, and Indas 13 seers, at Sonamukhi and Kotulpore 12 seers.
 C In the interior retail prices of salt range from 16½ to 13½ seers.
 D In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghatat 13½ seers, Ghatat 13 seers.
 E In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Saranpore 13 seers, and Jehana and 13½ seers.
 F In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bazarhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10½ seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
 G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooht, a 13 seers, Moherpore 11½ seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Kanaghat 11½ seers.
 H In Satkhira and Hazirhat sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
 I In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenda, Magura and Narail 12 seers, and Honkong 13 seers.
 J In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12 seers, and Kandi 11½ seers.
 K Retail price of salt at Raigunge 10½ seers and Raipore 10 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1883.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.				DISTRICTS.
LUMBER MILLST— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- COKE.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.							
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
BENGAL.																						
Western Districts.																						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.					
...	19 8	18 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 15	13 8	3-1-4	3-0-4	2-15-0	Hurdwan.				
...	22 0	28 0	43 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	320 0	320 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	3-3-0	3-3-0	3 0	Hankocra.				
...	18 0	18 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-1-3	3-1-3	3-2-5	Baerbhoom.				
...	16 0	16 4	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	12 8	12 12	13 8	2 14	2 14	2 14	Midnapore.				
...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	18 9	18 9	18 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.				
...	15 0	17 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 13	Howrah.				
Central Districts.																						
...	22 10	26 8	35 8	14 9	18 13	31 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5	14 9	3 13	3 12	3 10	Calcutta.				
...	20 0	20 0	26 10	16 0	17 8	18 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 4	12 13	13 5	3 5	2 0	3 0	24-Pergunnahs.				
...	18 13	18 13	18 12	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 10	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nuddea.				
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	300 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 3	Khoolna.				
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	3 2	3 2	3 0	Jessore.				
...	19 0	19 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	13 5	12 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Moorshedabad.				
...	14 0	15 0	14 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	3 0	3 6	3 4	Dinapore.				
...	18 0	20 0	21 9	340 0	340 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	13 12	3-1-3	3-1-0	3 2	Rajshahye.				
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	...	11 14	13 5	...	3 5	3 0	Rangpore.				
...	15 0	15 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-2-3	3-2-8	2-9-8	Bogra.				
...	18 0	18 13	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	3-2-0	3-2-6	3 0	Pabna.				
13 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	26 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	128 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling.				
...	14 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Jalpiore.				
Eastern Districts.																						
...	18 0	20 0	17 10	97 0	97 0	101 0	12 0	13 0	13 5	3 4	3 2	3 16	Dacca.				
...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	3 5	3 5	3 2	Furzedpore.				
...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 11	2 11	3 0	Bachergunge.				
...	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 12	3 4	3 4	3 2	Mymensingh.				

J Retail price of salt at Nattora and Nowgong 12 seers.

K In Niphamari and Gahanda sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers.

L In Seragunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

M Retail price of salt at Kurseong and Silligunge seers.

N Retail price of salt at Falacolla in the Ahipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.

O In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Munickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.

P In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gourindoo 10½ seers, Madaripore and Hura 12 seers, and Chapalgunge 12½ seers.

Q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Panchkhal 10½ seers, Perazepore 11 seers, and Bham 2 seers.

R In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			HULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, HAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.								
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)																										
22	Chittagong ...	8	11 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakhally ...	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah ...	U	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	18 0	18 12	19 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 14	13 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																										
26	Patna®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	24 8	10 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Darbhanga	V	13 0	13 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mounseerpore®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Saran	W	15 8	17 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	26 0			
32	Chumpana	X	19 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	Y	17 13	18 9	17 14	21 0	27 4	23 9	10 8	12 5	16 13	11 9	13 15	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagnipore	Z	15 2	15 2	15 12	22 11	22 11	22 13	11 15	12 10	13 15	13 14	15 13	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	Z1	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maldah	...	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergba.	Z2	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																										
38	Cuttack®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	22 8	19 11	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	Z3	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAAGPORE.																										
South-Western Frontier Agency.																										
41	Hazareebagh	...	15 8	14 8	14 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Siugbhoom	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom	Z4	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

g Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and at Bathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

T In the interior retail prices of salt range from 5 to 12½ seers.

U In Chandpore and Brahmunberiah sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers.

V In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11½ seers.

W In Gopalgunge sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers.

X In the interior retail prices of salt range from 1½ to 12 seers.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in

Number.	MARKS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLER— CUMBOO, BARRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 0	2 0 0	2 13 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 13 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	1 14 0	...
2	Serajunge ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	2 9 6	2 9 6	1 13 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	0 15 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 11 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	...	...	...
4	Narsingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	...	1 14 0	2 2 0	...	1 11 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	2 9 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
6	Patna* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th November 1883.

the undermentioned Muris of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1883.

BY 40 SEKRS.

GRAY MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LUSSE MILLET— KAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORE.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			MURIS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 15 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	0 6 80	6 30	6 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	Calcutta.
...	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 10 0	...	0 6 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	Saraungu.
...	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	Dacca.
...	2 9 0	...	2 2 0	0 7 0	...	0 7 0	3 3 0	...	2 14 0	Naraungu.
...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 16 0	Chittagong.
...	Pates.
...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	Balnoro.
...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Poona.
...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.													Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. per week.
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.									
			Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.			
OCEAN.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.899	29.940	—	NW & N.W.	158	80.0	67.0	79.6	69.2	74.4	—	76.1	01	0.0	
		False Point	29.925	29.947	—111	N.W.	180	83.4	66.6	84.3	62.3	73.3	—1.3	78.0	59	0.2	
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.862	29.946	—107	Calm	31	87.4	61.8	86.7	62.6	74.7	—1.3	79.2	59	0.1	
	Balasore	Balasore	29.801	29.951	—	NNW	50	87.0	58.6	85.7	58.9	72.3	—	78.0	51	0.6	
	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29.903	29.930	—129	N, NNW	185	84.2	66.0	83.8	68.0	76.5	+1.4	76.5	61	3.0	
	South 24-Pargunnahs																
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29.793	29.945	—	NW	—	81.5	68.2	80.0	69.9	76.4	—	80.0	50	0.9	
	24-Pargunnahs																
	Howrah	Calcutta	29.911	29.933	—118	N, NW	75	87.1	61.2	84.7	63.3	74.0	+0.7	77.5	56	1.3	
	Hookilly																
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Hurdwan	Hurdwan	29.839	29.941	—124	NNW	40	87.0	60.1	85.9	63.7	74.2	+1.1	78.5	48	0.3	
	Bankoor																
	Beerbhoom	Ranigunge	29.855	—	—	W	65	86.5	59.6	84.7	60.5	72.6	—	79.5	50	0.0	
	West Hurdwan																
	Meershedabad	Borhampore	29.862	29.93	—121	NW	48.0	87.6	59.7	86.1	62.1	74.1	—0.1	77.6	59	0.0	
	Nuddia																
	Jessore	Jessore	29.901	29.935	—103	N	44.7	90.2	58.5	87.9	62.2	75.0	+0.1	81.5	53	2.3	
	Khodna																
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29.804	29.894	—130	V	27	85.0	68.5	84.0	71.5	78.1	+2.9	79.0	35	6.0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri															
EAST BENGAL.	Bactergungo	Barrisal	29.879	—	—	NNW	36.5	86.1	62.1	82.5	65.5	74.1	—	79.1	73	1.5	
	Naokholly	Naokholly	29.844	29.881	—	N	5.1	87.4	65.9	80.6	68.2	77.4	—	79.4	70	3.3	
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	29.875	—	—	NW	44.8	86.5	62.0	84.0	66.1	76.5	—	78.8	60	0.9	
	Dacca	Dacca	29.869	29.906	—125	N	55	87.0	62.0	80.5	67.3	76.0	+1.7	82.0	61	1.6	
	Comillah	Comillah	29.835	29.894	—	NNW, V	—	82.1	61.7	79.9	65.9	73.4	—	79.4	69	2.6	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.835	—	—	NSE	72	88.3	60.1	86.9	66.1	75.0	—	80.0	63	0.0	
	Bacca and Patna	Serajgunge	29.830	—	—	V	44.2	88.0	58.5	85.6	61.7	73.6	—	79.4	60	1.3	
	Enshahve	Rampore Beaulah	29.815	29.929	—	NW	69.4	86.0	66.7	84.7	66.7	72.8	—	79.6	59	0.0	
	Dinagore	Dinagore	29.811	29.960	—	NNE	88.3	86.0	57.1	84.0	66.1	72.4	—	77.6	53	0.6	
	Rangpore	Rangpore	29.826	29.948	—	NE	122	86.8	57.6	84.6	69.5	72.0	—	77.0	43	0.0	
NORTH BENGAL.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29.810	29.962	—	ESE & NE	76	85.0	57.1	84.0	68.9	71.7	—	77.5	56	0.5	
	Cooch Behar																
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	29.820	—	—	NE	72	85.0	60.0	80.8	62.0	69.5	—	53.5	69	1.6	
	Purneah	Purneah	29.808	29.938	—065	C	8	85.2	56.0	84.8	68.0	71.4	—0.9	76.0	57	0.6	
	North Bhagulpore																
	Mozafferpore	Durkhunga	29.790	29.968	—052	NW	84	85.4	56.2	83.6	61.6	72.6	+0.4	74.7	65	0.9	
	Durkhunga																
	Champaran	Motihari	29.722	29.951	—	N & NW	1	80.6	51.7	77.8	55.2	66.0	—	78.5	54	0.6	
	Saran	Chupra	29.754	—	—	C & NW	0	85.5	58.1	84.7	58.9	71.5	—	79.6	90	0.9	
		Dehree	29.630	30.001	—	NW	—	79.5	63.0	77.8	54.0	70.9	—	77.2	44	0.7	
SOUTH BENGAL.	Shahabad	Buxar	29.739	29.966	—	NW	65.8	85.0	60.4	84.1	62.4	73.3	—	79.7	59	0.4	
		Arrah	29.739	29.966	—	SW, V	58.0	85.3	66.0	84.0	67.7	71.2	—	75.4	54	0.3	
	Gya	Gya	29.573	29.950	—108	W & C	33.4	86.8	54.2	85.6	58.3	70.4	—1.1	80.8	49	0.3	
	Patna	Bankipore	29.784	29.973	—086	W	37.9	85.0	60.3	83.0	61.2	72.6	+1.0	77.4	55	0.9	
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29.775	29.942	—	V	50	84.4	57.7	80.2	60.7	71.5	—	77.1	62	0.1	
	Monghyr																
	South Pargunnahs	Doomka	29.430	—	—	NW	—	84.6	59.0	83.8	59.5	71.0	—	77.5	64	0.5	
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.931	29.974	—092	NNW	127	78.5	55.8	77.7	57.9	67.8	—0.5	72.0	63	0.3	
	Isahardnaga	Isahardnaga	27.812	29.972	—	—	—	77.4	55.9	76.2	57.0	66.6	—	72.2	43	0.7	
	Munshaboom																
Faughiboom	Chyoba-ma	29.188	—	—	V	24.2	—	57.5	—	57.9	—	—	77.2	56	0.3		

Explanation of Summary. — The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the year. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional stations, (i.e.) the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns, divided by the number of stations. A rain gauge is denoted by a small square.

for the week ending Friday, the 16th November 1883.

Rainfall of week at observatory stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
	RAINFALL.												
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gopalpore ...	Pooree ...	ORISSA.
NH	NH	0.16	0.85	1.59	-0.74	61.46	55.46	+6.00	0.0	0.3	False Point ...	...
NH	NH	0.01	0.10	0.67	-0.57	57.63	51.41	+6.22	0.0	0.1	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	
NH	NH	0.03	0.03	0.59	-0.56	50.43	53.91	-3.48	0.0	0.1	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	
NH	NH	0.02	NH	0.65	0.65	50.53	62.41	-11.88	0.0	0.3	Bangor Island ...	South-West Midnapore ...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.73	-0.23	40.96	50.84	-10.76	0.0	0.1	Midnapore ...	South 24-Pergunnahs ...	
NH	NH	0.02	NH	0.87	-0.37	43.43	51.84	-7.92	0.0	0.1	Calcutta ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	
NH	NH	NH	0.08	0.38	-0.30	47.31	46.61	+0.70	0.0	0.0	Burdwan ...	Howrah ...	
NH	NH	NH	0.36	0.31	+0.17	50.93	51.38	-0.45	0.0	0.0	Ranigunge ...	Hughly ...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.38	-0.35	38.35	51.09	-12.74	0.0	0.0	Berhampore ...	Bankoora ...	
NH	NH	NH	0.01	0.41	-0.40	34.31	50.31	-16.10	0.0	0.0	.....	Harbhoom ...
NH	NH	0.03	NH	0.38	-0.38	40.01	53.78	-13.76	0.0	0.3	Jessore ...	West Burdwan ...	
NH	NH	0.08	NH	1.05	-1.05	124.63	125.43	-0.79	0.0	0.4	Chittagong ...	Moorshedabad ...	EAST BENGAL.
NH	NH	0.10	NH	1.63	-1.63	81.85	81.85	-0.79	0.0	0.4	Demagiri ...	Nudda ...	
NH	NH	0.04	NH	0.65	-0.65	55.21	78.33	-23.61	0.0	0.3	Barrisal ...	Jessore ...	
NH	NH	0.07	NH	1.71	-1.71	100.05	100.56	-0.51	0.0	0.4	Noakholly ...	Khoolna ...	
NH	NH	0.01	NH	0.30	-0.30	40.63	57.31	-16.68	0.0	0.1	Furriedpore ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	EAST BENGAL.
NH	NH	0.01	NH	0.53	-0.52	42.43	63.10	-19.76	0.0	0.0	Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	
NH	NH	0.06	NH	0.59	-0.59	64.31	71.67	-7.36	0.0	0.2	Commillah ...	Noakholly ...	
NH	NH	0.01	NH	0.33	-0.33	43.39	69.37	-25.98	0.0	0.0	Mymensingh ...	Furriedpore ...	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.43	-0.43	34.75	55.27	-23.63	0.0	0.0	Serajunge ...	Dacca ...	SOUTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.24	-0.24	28.54	64.59	-26.85	0.0	0.0	Rampore Beaulah ...	Commillah ...	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.09	-0.09	39.14	60.21	-21.07	0.0	0.0	Dinapore ...	Mymensingh ...	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.13	-0.12	51.34	77.83	-26.69	0.0	0.0	Rangpore ...	Bogra and Pubna ...	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.03	-0.03	113.44	113.86	-0.42	0.0	0.0	Julpigore ...	Rajshahye ...	SOUTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	0.05	NH	0.13	-0.13	139.53	151.60	-12.46	0.0	0.4	Darjeeling ...	Dinapore ...	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.03	-0.03	51.34	55.35	-7.12	0.0	0.0	Purneah ...	Rangpore ...	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.04	-0.04	39.97	43.19	-3.23	0.0	0.0	Durbhunga ...	Julpigore ...	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.02	-0.02	31.43	46.87	-15.93	0.0	0.0	Motihari ...	Cooch Behar ...	SOUTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.03	-0.03	34.73	41.50	-6.78	0.0	0.0	Chupra ...	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dehree ...	Purneah ...	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.16	-0.16	30.30	39.43	-9.13	0.0	0.0	Buxar ...	North Bhagulpore ...	
NH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arrah ...	Mozufferpore ...	SOUTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	0.08	0.19	-0.16	37.60	40.16	-2.56	0.0	0.0	Gya ...	Durbhunga ...	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.13	-0.13	41.35	36.78	+4.57	0.0	0.0	Bankipore ...	Motihari ...	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0.14	-0.14	37.34	42.01	-4.67	0.0	0.0	Shagulpore ...	Chumpanan ...	
NH	NH	NH	0.08	0.17	-0.09	39.05	40.93	-1.88	0.0	0.0	Doomka ...	Sarun ...	SOUTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	0.03	0.37	+0.35	40.81	47.80	-6.99	0.0	0.0	Hamaribagh ...	South Bhagulpore ...	
NH	NH	NH	1.23	0.21	+1.01	45.99	46.98	-0.99	0.0	0.0	Ranchoe ...	Monghyr ...	
NH	NH	NH	0.11	0.37	-0.16	50.94	51.45	-0.51	0.0	0.0	Ohyebama ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	

period for the past one year. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" the number denoting the period in question during the past 12 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received say in one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 16th of November 1883.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 16th November.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 16th November.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 10th November.	Sunday, 11th November.	Monday, 12th November.	Tuesday, 13th November.	Wednesday, 14th November.	Thursday, 15th November.	Friday, 16th November.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1'44	1'50	57'22	50'17
		Khurdah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'81	1'31	60'07	57'00
		Bampur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'02	1'45	64'75	41'81
		False Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'20	2'01	65'94	65'79
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	—	0'07	—	48'80
		Hanki	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'50	0'89	64'69	54'53
		Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'04	62'31	53'06
		Kendrapara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'40	55'90	53'23
	Balasore	Chandball	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'11	1'53	56'82	53'00
		Bhuddruck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'05	1'01	49'57	51'06
		Sornah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'72	62'53	59'26
		Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'07	0'87	52'05	57'19
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Jelaisore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'60	51'77	53'47
		Buripodah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'75	67'31	56'90
		Contal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'80	62'18	61'68
		Saugor Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'74	50'10	65'07
	24 Pargunnahs	Tumuck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'36	44'01	50'45
		Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'01	0'25	54'30	47'73
		Ghattal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'10	50'75	56'37
		Diamond Harbour.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'41	42'98	50'08
	Howrah	Alipore Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'01	0'59	59'72	55'08
		Karrackpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'40	58'80	48'73
		Dum-Dum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'27	0'40	40'39	51'33
		Baraset	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'51	0'51	54'73	40'02
	Hooghly	Huseerhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'50	55'20	53'71
		Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'39	57'31	51'78
		Moharata	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'50	48'23	52'34
		(Oloberia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
	Burdwan	Serampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'01	0'25	40'31	40'58
		Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'03	0'34	44'01	47'06
		Jehanabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'28	47'55	56'00
		Culina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'48	46'75	44'06
	Bankura	Burdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'38	0'38	54'23	47'44
		Outwa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'25	0'29	41'95	48'38
		Ranecungo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'32	0'43	54'31	45'31
		Bankura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'11	0'10	45'77	50'36
	Bierbhoom	Hishenpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'03	0'02	46'31	49'51
		Mahara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'58	0'22	46'01	49'51
		Khatra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	—	0'32	—	57'19
		Bh. Acory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'16	0'14	62'70	52'50
	Nuddea	Hetampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'41	0'14	45'79	54'52
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'35	59'49	53'14
		Banghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'59	49'13	46'43
		Kishnaghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'44	24'04	40'01
	Khowlra	Choudanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'05	0'30	24'43	53'16
		Meherpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'02	0'7	32'33	45'07
		Koosteta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'30	35'96	50'10
		Ratira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'45	50'13	52'04
	Jessore	Hagirhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'47	45'05	61'02
		Khowlra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'45	39'08	50'50
		Narail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'49	51'13	55'29
		Jessore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'30	0'30	59'78	59'78
	Moorshedabad	Jhendah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'27	50'10	55'43
		Magoorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'24	59'50	49'48
		Kandi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'53	43'00	51'73
		Kampur Haut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'25	44'29	50'05
	Chittagong	Hertampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'35	55'05	52'70
		Lalbagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'01	32'52	51'05
		Azimnunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'01	0'27	50'07	51'70
		Jungpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'12	53'07	44'61
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Lalgola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'31	39'13	50'81
		Cox's Bazar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	1'20	141'04	130'73
		Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'81	105'04	120'13
		Ranamatli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	1'02	67'80	80'84
	Backergunge	Kuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	1'04	76'05	76'05
		Agartola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'72	54'73	62'07
		Patuakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	1'11	64'06	80'35
		Porazepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'10	40'15	71'19
	Noakhally	Burrial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'00	51'59	65'06
		Bhola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'84	59'07	54'36
		Noakhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	1'02	111'22	109'40
		Fenny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	2'40	104'43	104'73
	Furzedpore	Madaripore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'23	43'20	57'46
		Furzedpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'35	39'33	61'91
		Goulundo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'55	50'45	55'31
		Munshigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'05	48'71	71'43
	Dacca	Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'02	61'36	60'67
		Narainkunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		Munshigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'45	54'46	50'08
		Comilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'71	70'67	79'05
	Mymensingh	Chandpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'47	70'85	84'29
		Brannunberia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'42	54'50	53'23
		Kishoregunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'42	54'73	73'39
		Atia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'26	44'75	50'43
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'34	45'23	73'35
		Jamulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0'27	35'07	69'30
		Netrokona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	70'36	—
		Netrokona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 16th of Nov. 1883—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall from 1st to 16th November.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 16th November.	Total rainfall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 10th November.	Sunday, 11th November.	Monday, 12th November.	Tuesday, 13th November.	Wednesday, 14th November.	Thursday, 15th November.	Friday, 16th November.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall in week.				
NORTH BENGAL.	Pubna	Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.03	0.19	80.40	88.53
		Beragunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.47	81.20	83.33
	Bogra	Bherpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.83	0.83	81.07	86.08
		Sowkhilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.75	27.78	80.88
		Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.29	34.51	81.54
		Panchbibi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.02	31.29	80.88
	Rajshahye	Beaulah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.10	27.84	85.40
		Natore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.34	25.31	87.09
	Maldah	Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.40	32.19	81.08
	Dinagore	Mohadehpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.17	35.15	85.24
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	34.15	83.41
		Harmonce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.10	40.30	87.51
		Dinagore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.08	44.70	81.22
		Balochhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	35.84	—
	Kungore	Bhawanigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.08	46.65	83.73
		(Gyabanda).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.11	45.55	76.54
		Kunap o	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.24	45.00	75.16
		K. gram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.03	67.80	92.01
	Jalpigore	Bagdogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.10	138.32	114.51
		(Niphmari.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
	Cooch Behar	Jalpigore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.10	138.32	114.51
		Dinhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.03	64.33	106.50
		Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.03	121.12	114.05
		Mickligunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	107.71	111.00
	Darjeeling Hill.	Natabhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	134.68	123.01
		Buxa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.23	181.20	197.11
		Siliguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.04	103.45	100.04
	North Bengal.	Kalimpong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	70.34	—
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
NORTH BENGAL.	Purneah	Kisongunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.03	80.75	67.08
		Arraah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.01	81.70	61.70
	North Bhagulpore.	Purneah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	34.84	62.81
		Maddapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.04	84.80	48.01
	Durbhanga	Scopol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	44.90	40.30
		Tajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.03	43.14	30.01
		Durbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.01	40.11	61.09
		Madhubani	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	42.23	62.85
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	33.37	40.33
		Mozufferpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	48.74	44.67
		Hajipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.08	34.13	41.75
	Chumpran	Motihari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	34.33	41.94
		Bettiah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	32.07	47.00
	Sarun	Gopalgunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.06	27.56	47.12
		Nowan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.04	32.08	61.06
		Chuprah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.03	30.01	85.06
SOUTH BENGAL.	Shahabad	Buxar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	33.70	37.00
		Dehree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.43	27.00	41.45
		Buxar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	24.08	40.42
	Gya	Arrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.06	29.06	36.50
		Aurangabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.19	31.45	40.04
		Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.11	44.45	40.04
		Nowadah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.11	39.44	39.44
	Patna	Jehanabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.19	41.51	30.00
		Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.06	37.12	40.04
		Dinapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	29.85	34.83
		Bihar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.15	58.54	39.32
	Munghyr	Barr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.10	35.87	30.26
		Bogersai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.27	50.82	38.18
		Munghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.00	27.20	40.00
		Jamui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.04	37.24	43.50
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.34	30.30	39.86
		Banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.08	31.30	43.01
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmahal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.13	50.85	51.04
		Gouda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.7	35.24	45.06
		Pakour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	45.60	52.76
		Nya Boman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.13	0.23	45.41	51.07
		Dagpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.03	0.13	40.03	40.03
	Hazaribagh	Jamtara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.28	0.19	41.19	40.74
		Pachamha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.11	0.19	50.18	44.01
		Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.47	0.19	47.07	46.47
		Seringpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.04	0.22	37.44	47.00
	Lohardugga	Mahudi Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.67	0.67	50.10	50.10
		Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.09	0.11	57.03	50.18
		Lauchi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1.03	0.31	33.33	43.21
	Singbhum	Palamow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.11	0.27	50.00	51.43
		Chyobassa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.11	0.27	50.00	51.43
	Manbhum	Parulia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1.00	0.10	59.50	67.03
		Gobindpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.15	0.20	34.45	67.23

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If return of the return is wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province:—

METEOROLOGICAL DISTRICT.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Average for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since May 15th.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	87.4	88.0	84.1	83.3	73.7	-1.4	Nil	0.06	-0.06	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.31	1.63	55.75	53.83
South-West Bengal	90.2	88.2	84.9	82.9	73.9	+0.6	Nil	0.01	-0.01	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.06	0.40	42.54	51.12
East Bengal	90.3	90.1	84.8	80.7	76.5	+2.3	0.01	0.09	-0.08	0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.01	0.70	63.24	77.85
North Bengal	90.0	86.7	84.8	80.2	72.5	—	Nil	Nil	—	0.0	0.0	—	Nil	0.29	55.27	74.50
North Bihar	85.5	81.7	82.7	80.4	70.8	-0.3	Nil	Nil	—	0.0	0.0	—	Nil	0.08	41.31	47.75
South Bihar	85.9	84.2	83.3	80.8	71.6	+0.3	Nil	Nil	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.02	0.16	37.27	42.95
Chutia Nagpur	79.5	85.8	77.0	67.5	67.3	-0.5	Nil	Nil	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.33	0.24	44.77	47.80

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 20th November 1883.

HENRY F. BLINFORD,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

The annexed table indicates—

(1) That births and deaths were registered in the first class Municipalities in Bengal, during the week ending 3rd November 1883, at the rates respectively of 25.6 and 30.1 per 1,000 of population, against 25.3 and 31.5 per 1,000 respectively, during the preceding week ending 27th October.

(2) That in the following Municipalities births and deaths were reported to have occurred at the highest rates:—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Poori	..	42.8	Purneah	..	62.4
Gya	..	38.9	24-Pergunnahs	..	45.9
Durbhanga	..	33.8	Santipore	..	38.8
Bhagulpore	..	31.7	Gya	..	38.3
Dacca	..	30.5	Uterparah	..	37.7
Mozufferpore	..	30.4	Patna	..	33.7
			Mozufferpore	..	32.8
			Dacca	..	31.8
			Jessore	..	30.6
			Poori	..	27.8
			Durbhanga	..	27.5
			Bhagulpore	..	27.1
			Midnapore	..	26.3

(3) That of the principal causes of death, cholera is stated to have carried off 2.2 per 1,000 of the population of the Municipalities under notice against 2.9 per 1,000 during the preceding week ending 27th October; fever 15.1 per 1,000 against 17.0 per 1,000; bowel-complaints 4.6 per 1,000 against 3.8 per 1,000; injury .3 per 1,000 against a similar ratio; and "other causes" 7.9 per 1,000 against 7.5 per 1,000. From small-pox no deaths were registered. The noticeable features disclosed by these figures are that bowel-complaints exhibited enhanced mortality and fever a sensible reduction.

(4) That of the abovementioned diseases, cholera, fever, bowel-complaints and the diseases classed under the head of "other causes" proved most fatal in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.		Fever.		Bowel-complaints.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Serampore	.. 13.7	Purneah	.. 48.5	Patna	.. 11.0	Poori	.. 23.5
Suburbs of Calcutta	7.2	Jessore	.. 30.6			Dacca	.. 19.5
Santipore	.. 4.3	Santipore	.. 28.0			24-Pergunnahs	.. 12.8
Bhagulpore	.. 2.7	Mozufferpore	21.9			Gya	.. 11.6
Howrah	.. 2.5					Chittagong	.. 9.4

(5) That the mortality in relation to Sex, Class and Age stands as follows:—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males	.. 31.9	Christians	.. 33.0	Under 1 year	.. 247.7
Females	.. 28.1	Hindus	.. 30.5	1 and under 5 years	.. 32.1
		Mahomedans	.. 29.2	5 and under 10 "	.. 14.2
		Budhists	.. 24.2	10 and under 15 "	.. 15.8
				15 and under 20 "	.. 31.9
				20 and under 30 "	.. 20.0
				30 and under 40 "	.. 19.4
				40 and under 50 "	.. 20.9
				50 and under 60 "	.. 31.9
				60 years and upwards	.. 71.1

F. W. A. DEFABECK,

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 19th November 1883.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 3rd November 1883.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
		BIRTHS.						MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										
		POPULATION.			DEATHS FROM—			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.			SEX.			
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	NUMBER OF—		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	DEATHS FROM—				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in the previous week.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in the previous year.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		
		Males.	Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.				Other diseases.	Males.	Females.
Burdwan	Burdwan	18,073	14,017	32,090	7	6	13	107	91	198	153	15	15	15	427	390	195	116
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,127	15,633	31,760	4	6	10	82	93	175	201	17	17	17	325	13	219	143
Hugli	Hugli and Chinsurah	13,170	10,630	23,800	7	7	14	94	84	178	80	13	13	13	215	54	290	66
Serampore	Serampore	12,350	12,937	25,287	1	7	8	137	137	274	20	1	1	1	271	20	161	123
Hooghly	Hooghly	3,065	2,604	5,669	3	3	6	183	283	466	158	4	4	4	149	377	151	200
24 Pargannas	Suburbs of Calcutta	60,889	44,630	105,519	21	10	31	103	152	255	184	40	40	40	281	43	489	276
Kishinagar	Kishinagar	117,293	101,254	218,547	66	57	123	136	118	254	213	22	22	22	412	128	403	122
Banarhat	Banarhat	19,413	22,160	41,573	6	4	10	72	50	122	158	12	12	12	288	50	117	309
Sanipore	Sanipore	4,028	4,655	8,683	5	5	10	108	108	216	103	2	2	2	600	130	373	No female deaths.
Jessore	Jessore	11,589	12,542	24,131	1	1	2	61	52	113	180	5	5	5	302	65	373	No female deaths.
Rampore Beaulah	Rampore Beaulah	4,830	3,465	8,295	1	1	2	28	26	54	259	4	4	4	184	...	...	100
Darjiling	Darjiling	10,706	9,025	19,731	1	1	2	74	74	148	306	5	5	5	70	...	...	100
Dacca	Dacca	4,579	2,439	7,018	1	1	2	109	109	218	103	4	4	4	252	74	103	No female deaths.
Dacca	Dacca	42,752	37,379	80,131	21	21	42	160	136	296	91	32	32	32	201	193	293	183
Chittagong	Chittagong	7,005	4,008	11,013	1	1	2	124	105	229	...	3	3	3	201	314	293	200
Comilla	Comilla	13,840	9,790	23,630	6	1	7	141	104	245	...	2	2	2	168	93	103	87
Patna City	Patna City	8,133	5,355	13,488	3	4	7	115	151	266	...	4	4	4	211	94	414	100
Gya	Gya	78,702	81,475	160,177	37	37	74	101	120	221	...	1	1	1	77	38	97	100
Arrah	Arrah	38,290	37,821	76,111	28	31	59	177	212	389	...	1	1	1	77	58	319	168
Moulvibazar	Moulvibazar	20,866	22,063	42,929	7	4	11	94	132	226	...	3	3	3	471	116	330	131
Barisal	Barisal	25,084	19,628	44,712	15	12	27	158	146	304	...	6	6	6	207	96	46	100
Bulbanga	Bulbanga	35,774	32,322	68,096	27	16	43	218	196	354	...	4	4	4	247	48	370	92
Chuprah	Chuprah	25,044	27,293	52,337	13	8	21	137	73	210	...	3	3	3	247	43	193	191
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	24,440	22,813	47,253	20	15	35	134	136	270	...	5	5	5	198	37	183	125
Moulvibazar	Moulvibazar	25,154	20,505	45,659	12	13	25	104	136	240	...	1	1	1	340	81	318	76
Purneah	Purneah	8,487	6,353	14,840	1	2	3	35	69	104	...	6	6	6	217	54	142	120
Poori	Poori	15,027	11,405	26,432	16	10	26	214	214	428	...	3	3	3	693	69	794	80
Total	Total	70,451	63,429	1,33,880	316	286	602	124	112	236	...	11	11	11	342	235	279	116
											...							123

[illegible]

F. W. A. DE FABECK,
Offy. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 19th November 1883.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
11th to 17th November 1883.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.				
1883.				Inches.						Inches.		%.			Inches.	
Nov.	11th	139.0	10.5	29.854	70.0	84.2	22.1	61.1	61.0	0.537	61.0	73	N. N. by N. and calm	67	Nil	Clear, Δ .
"	12th	137.9	10.6	844	72.5	84.9	23.7	61.2	65.0	.513	61.2	60	S. and W. by N. ...	70	"	Partially cloudy, Δ .
"	13th	139.5	10.1	819	76.1	87.1	21.5	66.6	63.1	.635	65.8	76	WNW and NW by N	87	"	Partially cloudy
"	14th	139.0	10.0	783	74.4	85.0	19.4	66.2	63.3	.612	64.7	73	NW by N. and W. ...	103	"	Partially cloudy.
"	15th	137.0	10.2	847	72.7	84.0	18.8	66.1	64.8	.513	69.0	61	W. and W. by N. ...	97	"	Chiefly clear.
"	16th	135.4	10.2	919	70.0	84.7	22.0	61.1	62.7	.484	60.8	61	N. by E. and calm ...	73	"	Clear, Δ .
"	17th	135.0	9.5	901	70.0	82.0	22.0	61.0	61.7	.441	65.4	60	N. by E. and N. by W.	64	"	Clear, Δ .

The mean pressure of the seven days ...

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

The total number of hours of bright sunshine of the seven days ...

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...

The maximum temperature during the seven days ...

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ...

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ...

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th November 1883 ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

The total fall from 1st January to 17th November 1883 ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Δ dew, = fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 19th November 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 11th to 17th November 1883.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November	11th	73.2	84.3	21.4	62.9	66.8	.573	62.3	70	Nil
"	12th	71.0	86.4	22.5	63.9	67.6	.631	65.6	82	"
"	13th	75.3	87.7	21.6	66.1	69.2	.634	65.7	72	"
"	14th	75.4	87.3	20.9	66.4	68.4	.602	64.2	68	"
"	15th	73.6	85.3	21.0	64.3	66.6	.560	62.2	68	"
"	16th	73.6	85.1	21.2	63.9	64.9	.600	69.0	66	"
"	17th	71.8	83.6	22.5	61.1	63.2	.467	57.0	60	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 73.4

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 26.6

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 87.7

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 69%

The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th November 1883 ... Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 19th November 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water on the rivers Ganges, Bhagirath, and Kramapootra, for the month of October 1883.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-levels and low-water on the river Ganges.															RIVER GANGES.					RIVER BHAGIRATH.					BHAMAPUTRA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Dated 20th November 1883.

Abstract of the principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal Railway during the month of August 1883, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1883.		1883.		Total.		Decrease.	Increase.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1883.	1883.		
	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.		
Borax				1		1		
Canes and rattans	8	131	2	2	131	4		136
Caoutchouc		2			2			2
Cinchona								379
Coal and coke	1,390	2,352	927	2,375	3,611	3,302		
Cotton	38	82	131	98	120	219	99	
Do., manufactured	791	86	981	116	877	1,099	299	
Chilies	5		29	30	6	59	54	
Drugs and medicines	17	109	1	289	126	290	161	
Dyeing materials	4	7	26	16	11	42	31	
Fibrous products (gunny-bags)	46	760	29	917	798	976	10	
Fruits and nuts	16		11	12	16	23	7	
Ginger		7		29	7	28	21	
Grain and pulse	334	4,039	401	2,119	4,375	2,652		1,823
Guano and guano	7		22		7	22	15	
Hides and skins	2	199		372	201	372	171	
Horns		2	4		2	4	2	
Jute, "screwed"		2,262	23	952	2,262	975		1,387
Do., "unscrewed"	7	23,096	267	7,419	23,793	7,676		16,017
Lac	8	4	6	16	7	21	14	
Leather	15		17		16	17	2	
Liquor	27		68		27	64	31	
Metals and manufactures of	550	54	553	42	643	595		48
Miscellaneous	4,034	882	790	5,160	4,920	5,210	1,000	
Oil	230		330	24	236	560	334	
Opium			2			2		
Paints and colours	9		20		9	20	11	
Provisions	97	63	21	131	170	245	199	
Railway materials for construction								
Do. for revenue stores	3,727	866	3,217	1,079	4,693	4,226		177
Salt	3,170		3,247		3,476	3,217		129
Saltpetre								
Seeds	315	380	216	771	725	916	261	
Silk	1	16	3	30	16	23	17	
Spices	46	1	50	3	47	53	6	
Stone and marble	2		3		2	3	1	
Sugar	65	97	73	27	162	100		62
Tea	6	992	29	1,656	918	1,656	687	
Tobacco	31	908	40	1,999	920	2,029	1,989	
Wood	123		121	19	149	160	7	
Wool			1			1		
Total	15,458	38,002	12,241	25,754	51,403	37,995	4,598	20,011
					37,995			4,598
			Decrease		15,448			15,448

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Manndage of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of October 1883, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882.

STAPLES.	1883.		1882.		Total.		Increases.	Decreases.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1883.	1882.		
Coal	Mds. 2,457	Mds. 9	Mds. 13,120	.....	Mds. 2,457	Mds. 13,120	Mds.	Mds. 10,664
Food-grains	6,42	10,645	5,486	15,135	10,687	20,601	.....	3,914
Ghee	280	951	6	2,031	1,751	2,027	.....	296
Gunny-bags (empty)	1,907	803	1,837	445	3,272	2,285	.....	13
Hides and horns	96	6,007	.....	4,149	6,701	4,149	2,554	.....
Induro	.....	12	.....	6	12	6	6	.....
Iron	3,101	1,217	2,575	837	4,918	3,102	1,816	.....
Lime and kunker	2,145	.....	5,035	82	2,445	5,117	.....	2,672
Piece-goods	15,722	46	15,193	1	15,768	15,194	574	.....
Railway materials	22,806	.....	42,885	4,428	22,806	40,993	.....	24,187
Saltpetre	.....	27,208	1,579	18,805	27,208	20,444	6,854	.....
Seeds	1,692	29,240	570	64,854	80,033	65,489	15,502	.....
Salt	22,043	4,894	38,769	3,579	27,537	42,349	.....	14,811
Tobacco	145	10,157	1	10,046	10,342	10,047	295	.....
All other goods	18,231	19,893	19,868	7,577	37,924	27,565	10,379	.....
Total	97,267	1,61,136	1,46,690	1,31,718	2,58,401	2,78,408	37,340	57,347
Decreases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,55,401	.....	87,349
						20,007		20,007

* Mistake in last year's figure.

W. SEDGWICK, Major, R.E.,
Acting Manager.

W. E. HARTT,
Traffic Superintendent.

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS BY THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of October 1883 aggregated mannds 2,58,401, as compared with mannds 2,78,408 carried during the corresponding period of 1882 and mannds 3,19,975 carried during the previous month, showing a decrease of mannds 20,007 in one case and mannds 41,567 in the other.

Of the several increases and decreases the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of special explanations:—

INCREASES.

Hides and horns	.....	Mds. 2,554
Due to the favourable rates now ruling in Calcutta market.	.....
Iron	.....	Mds. 1,216
About half of this is due to some old machinery having been despatched from stations on the Western Extension and the rest to the ironwork for the barracks for the Behar Mounted Rifles.	.....
Saltpetre	.....	Mds. 6,854
Due to the favourable rates now ruling in the Calcutta market and the extension of the line.	.....
Seeds	.....	Mds. 15,502
Due to the small quantity carried during the last two months and to the high prices at port.	.....
Other goods	.....	Mds. 10,379
Due to the extension of the line.	.....

DECREASES.

Coal	.....	Mds. 10,664
Due to the completion of the Eastern and Western Extensions of this railway.	.....
Lime and kunker	.....	Mds. 2,672
The Eastern and Western Extensions of this railway being finished, and the demand for this staple having almost ceased for the Civil Building and Maharaja's Palace at Durbhunga, which are approaching completion.	.....
Food-grains	.....	Mds. 3,914
Owing to the failure of the rains and the consequent rise in prices, exports have decreased.	.....
Railway material	.....	Mds. 24,187
Due to the completion of the extension of this railway.	.....
Salt	.....	Mds. 14,811
This is chiefly due to the heavy importations during the early portion of this half-year.	.....

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in tonnage of Staples carried over the line during the month of October 1883, as compared with the corresponding period of October 1882.

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XXII. 1 & 3. Brass and bell-metal ware	6	19	12	10	19	23	4	.....
XIV. 2. Edible grain	42	10	134	66	52	100	138	.....
VIII. 2. Piece-goods	113	.....	47	.....	111	47	.....	65
XXXIII. 1 & 2. Sugar and jaggree	5	.....	13	.....	5	13	8	.....
XXX. 1 & 2. Silk and silk cloths	.....	31	.....	15	.....	15	.....	16
XXIX. 1 & 2. Seeds of all sorts	19	.....	20	4	19	34	15	.....
XXXVIII. Sundries	116	32	76	60	138	136	12	.....
VII. Cotton	6	.....	16	.....	6	10	4	.....
VI. Coal	378	.....	234	.....	378	234	.....	144
XXXVIII. 1. Revenue stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVII. Salt	25	.....	20	.....	25	20	.....	5
Total	709	78	674	165	784	741	137	243

INCREASE.

Tons.

Edible grain 138
This increase is due to high rates in the market.

DECREASE.

Tons.

Piece-goods 65
This decrease is due to a large quantity imported during last month.
Coal 144
This decrease is due to a large quantity imported during last month.

Calcutta the 16th November 1883.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in tonnage of Staples carried over the line during the month of October 1883, as compared with the corresponding period of October 1882.

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VI. Coal	.....	184	.....	89	184	89	.....	95
XIV. 4. Rice	623	.....	593	.....	623	592	.....	31
XIV. 5. Paddy	23	.....	15	20	23	35	12	.....
XXXVI. 2. Firewood	2,087	.....	2,407	.....	2,087	2,407	320	.....
XXXVIII. 1. Unmanufactured building materials	40	272	.....	8	248	5	.....	243
Railway materials	.....	594	14	2,073	594	2,087	1,493	.....
Hay	173	.....	179	.....	173	179	6	.....
Straw	23	.....	58	.....	23	58	35	.....
Wooluo	4	.....	5	46	4	51	47	.....
Sundries	124	411	36	233	535	260	.....	275
Total	3,109	1,381	3,308	2,400	4,400	5,863	1,463	621

INCREASE.

Tons.

Firewood 320
This increase is due to greater import at Bansra and Canning, and better working of wagons.
Railway materials 1,493
This increase is due to the materials being collected from several stations on the extension and carried to Sealdah store for verification and to carriage of fencing stores.
Wooluo 47
This increase is due to favorable market.

DECREASE.

Tons.

Coal 95
This decrease is due to less quantity of coal being required for the rice mills at Canning, and the extension.
Rice 31
The rate of rice at Champahati and Bansra not being favorable, the local merchants not bringing in sufficiently, and hence the decrease.
Building materials 243
This decrease is due to the extensive works coming to a close.
Sundries 275
This decrease is due to works of the extension coming to a close.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1883.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th November 1883 on 1,509 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	206,693	2,99,823 11 0	23,46,855 0	6,75,444 1 8	17,719 0 0	8,93,406 2 9	69,524	109,685	177,210
Or per mile of railway	137	193 11 0	15 6 0	4 5 11	11 11 11	592 0 10	46	72	118
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	3,611,647	59,84,365 4 0	4,23,78,323 0	1,11,51,677 4 6	3,18,547 7 8	1,53,04,500 0 2	1,114,115	2,329,698	3,443,813
Total for 16 weeks	3,717,340	61,84,187 15 0	4,46,24,908 0	1,17,27,541 5 9	3,36,266 14 2	1,61,07,006 2 11	1,162,040	2,438,391	3,600,431
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	177,740	2,88,810 8 8	24,85,944 0	7,30,799 14 8	24,886 15 11	10,84,497 6 10	74,631	128,638	201,269
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	118	191 10 10	16 1 0	4 7 8	16 8 0	720 6 11	49	84	133
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,391,629	61,07,369 14 11	4,03,96,697 0	1,03,24,007 2 1	3,84,878 9 9	1,61,08,756 0 9	1,128,779	2,095,188	3,223,967

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH NOVEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 11TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 10TH NOVEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
1,509	Rs. 10,84,497	Rs. 720	1,509	Rs. 8,93,406	Rs. 592	1,509	Rs. 2,06,97,820	Rs. 17,719	1,509	Rs. 2,02,06,322	Rs. 13,397	Rs. 35,68,572	.....

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1883 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	7,843	4,912 1 0	45,869 0	3,555 7 0	50 9 0	8,521 1 0	1,878	516	2,394
Or per mile of railway	137	85 14 0	802 0	62 3 4	8 14 2	146 15 6	32	9	41
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	171,778	68,066 1 0	4,34,756 0	32,093 7 0	907 5 0	1,21,856 13 0	20,046	8,943	28,989
Total for 16 weeks	179,621	92,978 2 0	4,50,625 0	36,541 14 0	887 14 0	1,30,377 14 0	21,924	9,458	31,382
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,088	4,548 8 0	47,539 10	12,710 13 0	.....	48,258 5 0	1,367	1,735	3,102
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	124	79 5 6	835 0	217 8 11	.....	144 14 8	23	28	51
Total to corresponding date of previous year	217,836	1,19,328 11 0	4,03,030 0	41,476 8 0	1,890 5 5	1,62,336 6 5	27,285	10,138	37,423

* Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.

† Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 27TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 26TH OCTOBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
57½	Rs. 8,521	Rs. 146	57½	Rs. 8,521	Rs. 146	57½	Rs. 2,90,475	Rs. 5,090	57½	Rs. 2,40,609	Rs. 4,364	Rs. 49,866	.....

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase to 1883	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			30th Sept. 1883.	29th Sept. 1883.	To 30th Sept. 1883.	To 29th Sept. 1883.			
1883.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
20th September ...	Northern Bengal	239	45,480 0 0	49,944 0 0	14,55,069 0 0	16,64,702 0 0	2,09,723 0 0	.....	+14
20th " ...	Tirhoot	106	10,941 0 0	17,107 0 0	4,92,888 0 0	6,37,154 0 0	1,44,266 0 0	.....	+29
6th October ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	50	7,723 0 0	4,786 0 0	1,47,071 0 0	2,24,023 0 0	79,952 0 0	.....	+53
6th " ...	Nalhati	27½	1,480 0 0	1,456 0 0	63,653 0 0	64,899 0 0	10,246 0	.....	+19
	Total	488½	64,724 0 0	73,293 0 0	21,47,681 0 0	25,98,963 0 0	4,41,167 0 0	.....	+20

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 27th October 1883	5,379	0	0
Corresponding week last year	11,020	15	1
Decrease	5,641	15	1
Receipts from 1st July to 27th October 1883	1,41,017	1	6
Ditto ditto to 28th October 1882	1,16,059	2	7
Increase	25,963	14	11
	Miles		
Miles open week ending 6th October 1883	50		
Corresponding week last year	50		
Increase	Nil.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings per mile open week ending 27th October 1883	107	9	3
Corresponding week last year	220	6	8
Decrease	112	13	5

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 3rd November 1883	9,199	0	0
Corresponding week last year	7,474	7	9
Increase	1,718	8	3
Receipts from 1st July to 3rd November 1883	1,60,210	1	6
Ditto ditto to 4th November 1882	1,22,527	10	4
Increase	27,682	7	2
	Mile.		
Miles open week ending 3rd November 1883	50		
Corresponding week last year	50		
Increase	Nil.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings per mile open week ending 3rd November 1883	183	13	9
Corresponding week last year	149	7	10
Increase	34	6	11



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE CALCUTTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS FOR 1882-83.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ —

The Report of the Committee for the Management of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens for the year 1882-83.

THE Gardens have now been established for nine years, and they have been since their creation one of the most popular, as well as useful, public institutions of the metropolis. The progress made in their general improvement and their present condition reflect much credit on the Committee of Management and the Honorary Secretaries who have from time to time had direct charge of them. The necessity for such an institution was first recognized in 1875, and the site at Alipore was acquired by the Government at a cost of two lakhs of rupees. The Government also contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of laying out the grounds and erecting the requisite buildings, and large donations were received from the nobility and gentry of the province and other parts of India for the same purpose.

2. The Gardens were intended to provide recreation, instruction, and amusement for all classes of the community; to facilitate scientific observation of the habits of animals, more especially those peculiar to tropical climates; to promote the science of zoology by the interchange, import, and export of animals; and to encourage the acclimatization, domestication and breeding of animals, and improve the indigenous breed of cattle and farm-stock. These objects they have fulfilled, with the exception of the last, and, with regard to this, measures are now being taken to introduce cattle from Australia for the improvement of the native breed. A grant of Rs. 3,500 was made by this Government to the Committee in the past year, to enable them to procure four young elephants from the Government Kheddahs for despatch to the Melbourne Acclimatization Society in exchange for Australian cattle of good stock, and with these the Committee will be able to start operations for breeding purposes on the plot of land made over to them some time since at Begubari. Already the arrangements have been nearly completed for the laying out of these grounds and for the construction of the necessary sheds and paddocks.

3. The Committee of Management, composed of official and non-official gentlemen, was appointed at the close of 1875, and the Government defrayed the cost of the Gardens up to a monthly limit of Rs. 200 until the year 1877, when, with the consent of the Government of India, they were taken over as a Government Department. Their position has since been that of an institution managed by a Committee appointed by, and subject to the orders of, the Government, and aided to a maximum extent of Rs. 20,000 a year from Provincial funds, the balance of the expenditure being met from contributions received from the public, gate-money, and miscellaneous receipts. The Government of India has, however, lately approved of proposals for an alteration in their constitution, to which effect will shortly be given. The donors and subscribers will then form themselves into a Society to carry out the purposes of the Gardens, the members being recognised as Fellows of the Zoological Society of Bengal; and the management will be vested in a Committee consisting of four members appointed by the Society, several *ex officio* members, and any other gentlemen whom the Government may nominate.

4. The total income of the Gardens during the past year amounted to Rs. 41,149 against Rs. 45,612 in 1881-82. The report shows a considerable falling off in the donations and subscriptions, these having amounted to only Rs. 1,500, against Rs. 10,850 in 1880-81, and Rs. 6,400 in 1881-82. The income from this source is necessarily precarious, and the large amounts received in former years cannot be continuously expected, although, it is hoped, the receipts will still be often much larger than they were in the past year.

5. In October 1882 an uniform entrance fee of one anna was introduced for all days of the week except Sunday evenings, when the charge is eight

annas in place of the former charge of one rupee. The wisdom of this change is evidenced by the fact that during the first half of the year, when the old rates were still in force, the number of visitors fell off to the extent of 5,556, while during the second half, with the reduced rates, the number increased by 10,887, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The popularity of the Gardens with the native community continues to increase, and the number of visitors paying the one-anna fee has risen from 82,185 in 1880-81, and 109,759 in 1881-82, to 120,463 in 1882-83. The total income at the turn-stile fell off by Rs. 1,539-8 during the past year, owing chiefly to smaller receipts from visitors paying the higher entrance fee; but this loss will doubtless be soon made up by a further increase in the visitors paying the one-anna fee, the Committee having now placed it within the power of the poorest to visit the Gardens at all hours of the day, except Sunday evenings. The fluctuations in the receipts of the past year under other heads do not call for remark.

Among the recent improvements, the most notable is the enclosure of the Gardens by iron railings at a cost of Rs. 7,884-8, which was met from a special grant assigned for the purpose by the Government.

6. The Committee's management of the Gardens during the year was, as usual, careful and efficient, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it especially satisfactory that, notwithstanding the smaller receipts from donations, subscriptions, and entrance fees, the accounts closed with a credit balance of Rs. 2,885, after payment of an initial debit balance of Rs. 1,314 in addition to the charges of the year.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management, Zoological Gardens, Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
LICENSE-TAX FOR 1882-83.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—LICENSE-TAX.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on the administration of the License-tax for 1882-83.

Read also—

The Report for 1881-82 and the Resolution recorded upon it.

No changes were made during the year under review in the system under which the license-tax is assessed and levied in Bengal. The number of special assessors was 47 against 46 in the previous year, one having been appointed for Noakholly, where the assessment in 1881-82 had been unduly low. Four special assessors were employed in Calcutta, and one in each of the districts of the Province, except Darjeeling and Singhbhum. The services of the assessor were allowed in five districts for eight months; in one for seven months; in six for six months; in one for five months; in 11 for four months; in 13 for three months; in one for two and a half months; and in four for two months. Nine of the assessors were of the rank of Sub-Deputy Collector, while the officer specially appointed to revise the assessment of the city of Patna was a Deputy Collector of the fourth grade. The instructions conveyed in paragraph 2 of the Resolution recorded last year were generally carried out, and the issue of notices was made on the basis of the corrected assessment lists of the previous year, as soon as possible after the expiry of the period allowed by sections 16 and 17 of the Act. The Board have also issued instructions, in accordance with the orders of Government, directing district officers to take in hand the revision of the assessment lists before the close of the year for which they have been in force, in order that the issue of notices and the collection of the tax may begin as soon after the opening of the year as possible. Towards the close of the year under review arrangements were made to relieve the assessors, as far as possible, of the duty of hearing or enquiring into objection cases. This work will in future be mainly performed by the sub-divisional officers and the Deputy Collectors at head-quarters. These arrangements were introduced too late in the year to produce much effect in 1882-83, but it is hoped that in the current year they will, by setting free a larger portion of the assessors' time, enable them to devote more attention to the work of new assessments.

2. The attention of the Board has been given to the provisions of the law under which no person may be assessed in more than one of the provinces of India, or in more than one district in a single province. Cases have come to light in which, mainly in consequence of concealment by the assessee, these provisions have been overlooked, and the Board are of opinion that it should be made compulsory on assesseees to declare either on their first application for a license under section 6 of the Act, or on their assessment should they neglect to make such application, the several places where they have branch firms. This matter has formed the subject of correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor, the Board, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central-Provinces, and it has now been decided that, when a license is issued in such a case, the Collector shall grant a certificate to the person assessed, and shall simultaneously send a copy to the Collector of any district in which the licensee is known to have a branch business.

3. Out of a total number of 248,130 villages, 27,081, including 619 streets in Calcutta, were visited by the assessing officers, against 31,901 in the previous year. This falling off is attributable to the orders under which it was directed that the work of the assessors should be commenced where it left off in 1881-82,

and that no attempt should, as a rule, be made to exhaustively revise the assessment of whole districts. Of the villages visited, 26,814 were found to contain assesses. Only 2,150 villages are said to have been visited by officers of the regular executive staff, against 4,824 in the previous year. The Board, however, point out that district and sub-divisional officers frequently keep no record of the number of villages in which enquiries are made during their cold-weather tours, so that the number of villages visited by officers, other than assessors, is not adequately represented by the figures returned. In the Dacca Division, where only 90 villages are said to have been visited by the permanent officers, compared with 663 visited last year, the Board have rightly directed the attention of the Commissioner to the subject. A creditable outturn of work is shown by the officers (other than assessors) of Singbhoon, Midnapore, Durbhunga, Chumparun, Chittagong, Noakholly, Tipperah, Khulna, Hooghly, and Backergunge. An insufficient number of villages is said to have been visited by assessors in the districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Khulna, Julpigoree, and Maldah. In the first two districts, however, the work appears to have been well done in the selected areas, and the general results in Maldah are also good.

4. The gross number of assessments, including double entries, amounted to 81,185, as compared with 82,664 in the previous year. If double entries are eliminated, the gross number of persons assessed is shown to be 76,903. Of these 6,616 were exempted on objection, and 448 others on appeal, leaving 69,841 persons on the list of assesses on the 30th June 1883, as compared with 68,873 in 1881-82. The outstanding balance on 30th June 1882 was Rs. 12,590, and of this the greater part had to be remitted, the number of persons finally assessed in 1881-82 being only 68,103. The following table shows the number of assesses in each class in each of the last two years:—

				NUMBER OF ASSESSES.	
				On the final lists in 1881-82.	On the lists of 30th June 1883.
				Tax assessed. Rs.	
Class I	...	...	500	421	388
" II	...	...	200	716	689
" III	...	...	100	1,444	1,417
" IV	...	...	50	3,546	3,581
" V	...	...	20	14,667	14,790
" VI	...	...	10	47,309	48,976
Total	...	...	...	68,103	69,841

These figures show that there was a falling off, as compared with 1881-82, of 33 assesses in class I, of 27 in class II, and of 27 in class III. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that this is in accordance with the real course of trade during the year, and he fears that remissions may have been granted without sufficient cause, to the detriment of the revenues of the State.

5. If the population of Bengal is taken at 66½ millions, one person in every 951 paid the tax, the average incidence being Re. 1 to every 46 persons. If Calcutta be excluded, the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 64 persons. The incidence was highest in the following districts:—

Calcutta	1 person to Re. 1 of tax.	24-Pergunnahs	35 persons to Re. 1 of tax.
Darjeeling	18 persons	Bogra	38 " "
Howrah	25 " "	Bhagulpore	38 " "
Maldah	32 " "	Monghyr	42 " "

The average incidence in each division was:—

Bhagulpore	49 persons to Re. 1 of tax.	Burdwan	66 persons to Re. 1 of tax.
Dacca	59 " "	Patna	74 " "
Rajshahye	53 " "	Chittagong	79 " "
Presidency (omitting Calcutta)	61 " "	Chota Nagpore	82 " "
Orissa 93 persons to Re. 1 of tax.			

The lowness of the incidence of the tax in Patna, compared with that in the Bhagulpore, Rajshahye, and Burdwan Divisions, has been noticed in previous years. The Commissioner of Patna now writes thus:—"I would beg to

submit that the population of the districts comprised in the Patna Division are more agricultural than perhaps those of the districts of any of the divisions mentioned above, and the proportion of persons carrying on any business, trade, or dealing to the general body of the people is much smaller here than in the divisions where the people are more advanced and have ceased from agriculture for trade." The Lieutenant-Governor admits the force of these considerations, which have all along never been lost sight of. The real question for consideration is, as was stated in the Resolution recorded last year, whether or not the municipalities of Patna and Behar have been properly assessed. The operations of the special assessor appointed for these municipalities were not begun until December 1882, and could have no effect on the assessment of the year under review; but Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks that, in view of the number of times that the attention of the local officers has been called to the subject the increase of Rs. 130, or 4 per cent., which is reported over the assessment of 1881-82, is inadequate.

6. The number of objections lodged was 22,697, or 29.5 per cent. of the gross number of assessments made, the corresponding percentage in 1881-82 being 33.5. In 13,811 cases the assessments were upheld, in 2,267 they were modified by the transfer of the objector to a lower class, and in 6,616 cases the assessments were cancelled. The successful objections thus numbered 8,853, or 39.1 per cent. of the total number of petitions filed. In the previous year the corresponding figure was 39 per cent. The proportion of objections to assessments was highest in Cuttack (65.07 per cent.), Balasore (59.6), Pooree (56.05), Moorshedabad (48.8), Shahabad (45.8), Furreedpore (43.4), Rajshahye (43.4), Pubna (41.6), Bogra (40.9), and Sarun (40.4). The total number of appeals, including references to the Commissioner in Calcutta, where the Collector is only empowered to hear objections, was 2,063, against 2,406 in 1881-82. In 1,323 cases the assessment appealed against was upheld, in 264 it was modified, and in 448 cases the appellants were entirely exempted from payment of the tax. The right of appeal was most largely exercised in Cuttack, Calcutta, and Balasore. In Cuttack this was due to the improper proceedings of the special assessor appointed for the Killa of Banki, the greater part of whose assessments were subsequently reduced or cancelled. In the entire province, out of 76,903 assessments, 7,064, or 9.1 per cent., were cancelled on objection or appeal, and 2,531, or 3.2 per cent., were modified. This result, though poor in itself, and disappointing in the fifth year of the administration of the tax, compares favourably with the figures in the previous year, when out of 77,101 persons assessed, 8,229, or 10.6 per cent., were entirely and 2,848 were partially exempted. The number of appeals pending on June 30th was 28, against 139 in the previous year. The number of applications to Commissioners under section 21 of the Act was 66, exclusive of those in Calcutta. Of these, 44 were rejected, 6 were granted in part, and in 10 cases the assessments were cancelled. Six cases were pending at the close of the year. The majority of the references were made in the Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Patna Divisions.

7. The following table shows the demand, remissions, collections, and balance up to the end of June for each of the last two years:—

CLASS.	Rate of tax.	Gross demand.		Remissions before realization.		Remaining demand.		Collections.		Refunds.		Net collections.		Balances.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	500	2,13,500	2,51,500	84,000	47,000	3,27,500	2,04,500	2,27,500	2,04,500	17,000	10,500	2,10,500	1,94,000	...	...
II	200	2,11,200	1,78,200	59,000	34,000	1,52,200	1,43,200	1,51,800	1,43,200	8,000	5,000	1,43,800	1,37,200	400	...
III	100	1,95,000	1,83,200	46,350	30,000	1,51,750	1,47,200	1,51,150	1,40,800	7,100	5,200	1,44,050	1,41,300	600	600
IV	50	2,35,100	2,20,100	47,375	34,325	1,87,725	1,85,775	1,86,005	1,81,415	9,700	6,275	1,76,305	1,75,137	1,220	815
V	20	3,34,500	3,43,500	51,700	41,200	3,02,800	3,02,300	2,99,728	3,00,200	7,000	6,110	2,92,648	2,93,090	3,102	1,025
VI	10	5,65,715	5,65,605	77,820	67,770	4,87,895	4,97,835	4,80,028	4,91,045	8,775	6,475	4,71,253	4,84,568	7,208	5,047
Total	...	12,78,045	12,60,295	3,08,045	2,41,690	10,10,000	10,17,605	10,17,409	10,17,319	68,255	60,000	10,39,154	10,39,019	12,000	9,000

There was thus a reduction in the gross demand of Rs. 1,37,750 as compared with 1881-82. The comparative accuracy of the assessment is shown by the large reduction, amounting to 30 per cent., in the sums remitted before realization, and in the sums refunded. Remissions and refunds together

amounted to Rs. 3,02,550. Of this sum, however, Rs 1,10,360 was re-assessed by the transfer of the assessee to some other class, the actual remissions and refunds thus amounting to only Rs. 1,92,190. Of this amount Rs. 1,61,865 was remitted before realization, and Rs. 30,325 was refunded after realization. The amount remitted or refunded under the operation of the rule under which a person is liable to be taxed in only one place in British India was Rs. 25,960. The net remissions and refunds therefore amounted to Rs. 1,66,230, or 10·1 per cent. of the gross demand of Rs. 16,30,300. There was a falling off in the total receipts from the tax up to the 30th June 1883 of Rs. 9,495, or ·6 per cent. The decrease is attributed partly to the transfer of certain assessments to Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, where the rules are more favourable to the higher classes, and partly to the two following causes:—viz. (1) the general depression in trade, and (2) the further revision of the assessments of the previous year. The Board are of opinion that, taking the province generally, the assessments have, on the whole, been made with sufficient scrutiny and care, and may be accepted as satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor finds it difficult to accept this view. Bengal pays much less in the shape of license tax in proportion to its population than the Punjab, Central Provinces, or North-Western Provinces, and very much less than Bombay; and it is scarcely open to question that were a perfect assessment possible, it would be found to yield a far larger revenue than 14 lakhs of rupees. It is difficult to believe that a yearly decrease in the proceeds of the tax really indicates anything but increased familiarity with the means of evading payment.

8. There was a falling off in the net receipts in five divisions, viz. Patna (3·4 per cent.), Bhagulpore (2·2), Presidency (2·2), Chota Nagpore (1·9), and Burdwan (·7). A decrease occurred in 24 districts, ranging from ·2 per cent. in the 24-Pergunnahs to 11·1 per cent. in Khulna. These districts were:—

Districts.	Collections in 1881-82. Rs.	Collections in 1882-83. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.	Percentage of decrease.
Khulna ...	7 650	6,800	850	11·1
Durbhunga ...	36,285	32,758	3,527	9·7
Hooghly ...	23 065	20,996	2,069	8·9
Bankoora ...	10,110	9,360	750	7·4
Jessore ...	29,815	27,600	2,215	7·4
Shahabad ...	22,121	20,488	1,633	7·3
Lohardugga ...	15,939	14,870	1,069	6·7
Mosufferpore ...	34,808	30,670	2,138	5·5
Sarun ...	39,209	37,070	2,139	5·4
Bhagulpore ...	53,853	51,481	2,372	4·4
Monghyr ...	47,922	45,932	1,990	4·1
Mymensing ...	51,820	49,660	2,160	4·1
Nuddea ...	21,207	20,480	817	3·8
Maldah ...	22,530	21,915	615	2·7
Tipperah ...	21,730	21,130	600	2·7
Howrah ...	25,795	25,080	715	2·7
Burdwan ...	16,560	16,160	400	2·4
Manbhoom ...	12,530	12,237	293	2·3
Calcutta ...	4,12,290	4,04,000	8,290	2·01
Backergunge ...	27,840	27,320	520	1·8
Bogra ...	19,525	19,300	225	1·1
Singbhoom ...	2,813	2,780	33	1·1
Julpigoree ...	10,760	10,670	90	·8
24-Pergunnahs ...	53,185	53,060	125	·2

In Khulna the falling off is attributed by the Board to the inadequacy of the work done by the special assessor, who visited only 30 villages during the two months he was employed. In Jessore, where 797 villages were visited by the assessor, the decline is attributed by the Collector to the depression of the sugar trade, and to the gradual rectification of the over-assessments of previous years. Certainly the number of successful objections was very large in this district. In Nuddea the depression is mainly due to the general stagnation of trade caused by the continued prevalence of epidemic fever. In Calcutta the

collections up to 30th June 1883 amounted to Rs. 4,04,000, against Rs. 4,10,326 in the previous year. There was an increase of 475 in the total number of assesseses owing to a large number of new assessments in the three lowest classes, but the increase in the demand due to this source was more than counterbalanced by the extensive reductions in the three highest classes. "The falling off is ascribed by the Collector partly to the licenses having been taken out in other districts or provinces, and partly to the general depression in trade." The Board notice with satisfaction that the collections in Calcutta were completed before the end of June 1883.

9. Particular attention has been paid by the Board to the assessment of the Patna Division. The four districts of Durbhunga, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, and Sarun all show a decrease, ranging from 9·7 per cent. in Durbhunga to 5·4 per cent. in Sarun. Very full explanations have been submitted by the local officers, with the general result of showing that the reduction is due to a real falling off in trade, and not to imperfections in the assessment. In Durbhunga the amount paid by money-lenders fell by Rs. 1,460, that paid by grain-dealers by Rs. 3,220, and that paid by dealers in agricultural produce by Rs. 2,490. On the other hand, there was a rise in the amount paid by shop-keepers (Rs. 1,560), dealers in piece-goods (Rs. 1,340), and dealers in cloth (Rs. 800). The Collector of this district remarks:—"The Maharajah of Durbhunga and his brother, the Maharaj Kumar of Bachour, both lend money on interest. They are not taxed because they are not money-lenders by trade. But they compete with the men who are money-lenders by trade." This observation is not quite clear and the Board will be requested to enquire into the circumstances referred to by the Collector. In Shahabad the reduction chiefly occurred among money-lenders, dealers in agricultural produce, and dealers in piece-goods. The Collector observes that the assessing officers are quite aware of the importance of maintaining this source of revenue, and have neglected no means of doing so, and that it is not probable that any considerable number of persons really liable have altogether escaped taxation, or have been inadequately assessed. In Mozufferpore, where the decrease amounted to Rs. 2,138, or 5·5 per cent., it is stated to have occurred chiefly in the cases of bankers, contractors, grain-dealers, and dealers in animals and piece-goods. In Sarun the falling off is attributed by the Collector to the further revision of over-assessments made in 1880-81. The assessment of that year, which was largely above that of 1879-80, seems to have erred largely on the side of excess. Mr. Quinn, the present Collector, is an officer of large experience of Sarun and of the Patna Division, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but attach much weight to his opinion, that there are no sufficient reasons for believing that the district is now under-assessed. The explanations given by the district officers have been endorsed by the Commissioner and the Board, and are accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor.

10. In the Burdwan Division a decrease took place in Hooghly, Bankoora, Howrah, and Burdwan. In the first-named district this is said to be due chiefly to the careless way in which the work of the special assessor was done, many persons having been omitted who should have been made amenable. In Bankoora the decrease is attributed to the depression in the lac trade, and in the operations of the money and grain-lenders. In Burdwan and Howrah no clear explanation is given. In the Chota Nagpore Division the falling off, which was small, was shared by Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom. In the first-named district, where it was most considerable, it was due to the total stoppage of the sleeper trade, owing to the East India Railway Company having decided to use iron instead of wooden sleepers. Cattle-disease is also said to have been unusually prevalent in this division, and to have affected the profits of the pack-bullock traders. In the district of Mymensing, where extensive reductions and remissions had been made by the sub-divisional officer of Atia, a careful local enquiry was made by the Collector, who, in the result, satisfied himself of the justice and propriety of the Assistant Magistrate's action. The reduction was principally due to the fall in the price of salt, and to the general scarcity of money in consequence of the low prevailing price of jute and rice. In Tipperah, where the work of revision and assessment was carefully done, a decrease in the yield of the tax was caused by

the fall in the price of food-grains, consequent on the abundant harvest of last year.

11. In the following 21 districts the receipts exceeded those of 1881-82:—

Districts.	Collections in 1881-82. Rs.	Collections in 1882-83. Rs.	Increase in 1882-83. Rs.	Percentage of increase.
Cuttack	14,266	16,869	2,603	18·2
Rajshahye	16,230	18,630	2,400	14·7
Furreedpore	19,953	22,864	2,911	14·5
Noukholly	7,340	8,200	860	11·7
Chittagong	13,240	14,420	1,180	8·9
Midnapore	26,350	28,690	2,340	8·8
Beerbhoom	9,360	10,130	770	8·2
Dacca	42,666	45,960	3,294	7·7
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11,020	11,760	740	6·7
Chumparun	16,660	17,710	1,050	6·3
Pubna	21,912	23,263	1,351	6·1
Rungpore	34,844	36,825	1,981	5·6
Dinagopore	27,005	28,360	1,355	5·01
Balasore	10,113	10,590	477	4·7
Pooree	10,850	11,300	450	4·1
Gya	26,650	27,630	980	3·6
Purneah	30,110	30,700	590	1·9
Hazaribagh	21,082	21,478	396	1·8
Darjeeling	8,065	8,215	150	1·8
Moorshedabad	18,177	18,305	128	·7
Patna	29,810	29,940	130	·4

The increase in Orissa, which was shared by all the districts of the division, was the result of the greater activity of trade, which led to a number of new assessments being made during the year under review. In Cuttack the annexation of Killa Banki led to an increase in the number of assesses in every class, although on subsequent enquiry many of the assessments made by the Sub-Deputy Collector had to be cancelled. Orders on this matter have been issued separately. The Board are of opinion that, notwithstanding the increase that has taken place, the district of Cuttack is still under-assessed as compared with Pooree and Balasore, and their remarks appear to be borne out by an inspection of the rate of incidence of the tax in the three districts. In Cuttack one rupee of tax is paid by 106 persons, against 78 in Pooree and 89 in Balasore. The work of the special assessor seems to have been unintelligently done, and it will be necessary to devote special attention to the assessment of this district for some time to come. In Rajshahye, which was unfavourably noticed in the Resolution recorded last year, there was an increase of Rs. 2,400, or 14·7 per cent., which occurred chiefly in the lowest grade. The incidence of the tax in this district is still low, being only 71 persons to each rupee of the tax, against a divisional average of 53. The Commissioner is of opinion that the district is under-assessed, and he has been desired by the Board to watch the assessments carefully.

12. In Rungpore the increase of 5·6 per cent. is due to the prosperous condition of the tobacco trade, which has given employment to a number of merchants and brokers, belonging mostly to the lowest class. In Pubna and Dinagopore the under-assessments of the previous year have been corrected, and good work has been done in seeking out new assesses, especially in Dinagopore. The absence of sub-divisions in this district is again said to have militated against an accurate assessment. Good work was done in Furreedpore and Dacca, both by the special assessors and by the officers of the permanent staff, who visited a large number of villages and effected a material increase in the assessment of the two districts. In Midnapore, which was unfavourably noticed last year, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that a marked improvement has been effected. "Every attempt," the Board write, "was made by the assessor, the sub-divisional officers, and the Deputy Collector in charge to direct a thorough revision of the assessment lists, after making careful enquiries throughout the district." More than 1,000 villages in all were visited, with the result that almost the whole of the falling off recorded in 1881-82 was made up. The Board are of opinion that Purneah is under-assessed, in spite of an increase of Rs. 590, or 1·9 per cent. The incidence of the tax in this district is only 60 persons to one rupee, one person in 1,111 being assessed, as compared with the divisional average (including the Sonthal Pergunnahs) of one to 832 persons, and 49 persons to a rupee. A considerable

part of the provincial trade with Nepal passes through the district of Purneah, and it is feared that a part of this has escaped assessment. The attention of the local officers should be directed to this. In Chumparun and Gya the assessments were carefully revised, but it is stated that in the latter district a greater degree of activity would probably have led to the discovery of more assesseees. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes this will be remedied in the current year. In Moorshedabad the slight improvement that was effected is said to be owing to the thorough revision of the assessments made by the special assessor over selected areas. The results obtained in this and other districts confirm the Board in the view that a thorough revision of selected areas is the correct principle by which alone the taxable income of a district can be arrived at. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in this view, and approves the instructions which the Board propose to issue, directing district officers to state, when nominating the assessors, the portion of the district to be revised during the year. If this plan is judiciously carried out in future, and if assessors are relieved of the bulk of the work of hearing objections, a sensible improvement in the administration of the tax will be achieved.

13. The assessment of the Patna district has already been referred to. Compared with 1881-82, the result shows a small increase of Rs. 130, or .4 per cent., which would have been greater but for the reduction of seven assessments in the second, third, and fourth classes. The special assessor visited 675 villages, of which 23 were found to contain assesseees for the first time. As already mentioned, the investigation made by the Special Deputy Collector, Mr. A. J. Fraser, who was appointed to enquire into the assessment of the municipalities of Patna and Behar, was begun too late to affect the results of the past year's administration of the tax. A special report will be submitted by the Board on this subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await its receipt before passing final orders.

14. The actual remissions and refunds amounted to Rs. 1,92,190, or 11.7 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with Rs. 2,39,690, or 14.1 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage was highest in Cuttack (37.3), Shahabad (25.4), Pubna (21.9), Jessore (20.9), Pooree (20.8), Balasore (20.5), Bogra (19.5), Howrah (18.01), Sarun (17.02), and Moorshedabad (16.09). The balance on 30th June 1883 amounted to Rs. 8,086-4-6, as compared with Rs. 12,590-3-9 in the previous year. The bulk of this is probably irrecoverable, and will have to be written off. The penalties and costs realized up to the 30th June amounted to Rs. 35,170-11-7, as compared with Rs. 50,033-4-6 in the previous year. The decrease indicates that assesseees have been more punctual in the payment of the tax, and also that the assessments have been made with greater care and accuracy.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has nothing to add to the remarks recorded last year with regard to the popular feeling on the subject of the tax. The experience of the past twelve months tends to confirm the view that, with the exception of those who have to pay the tax, and those who fear they may have to pay it, the people regard it with indifference. No one has yet discovered a tax which a conscious assessee would take a pleasure in paying, and in India all direct taxation must involve a risk of extortion and oppression being practised. But while the reluctance to pay will naturally remain, there is every reason to hope that the other element of unpopularity will gradually disappear. The people are now thoroughly aware of their liabilities and their rights under the law, and they have not been backward in contesting the former and asserting the latter. As the Commissioner of Burdwan reports, the tax "does not appear now to be more unpopular than any other tax, and this is all that can be expected." Provided stability of policy be maintained, there is every reason to think that, as experience in the details of administration is accumulated, the license-tax will become as well adapted to the circumstances of India as is possible for any form of direct taxation.

16. The names of the officers who are reported to have given special attention to this branch of their duties will be noted in the Appointment Department. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Board for their careful administration of this branch of the Revenue during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG IN 1882-83.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Report of the administration of the Port of Chittagong in 1882-83.

THE Report again records a large increase in the trade of the Port, and, clearly, all that is now required to confirm the position of Chittagong as the main outlet for the produce of Eastern Bengal is the opening of the projected railway to Chandpore, in Tipperah, with subsequent extension to Assam. The advance in trade during the past year was due to larger exports of jute to the United Kingdom and Spain, the number of vessels which cleared with this produce having been more than double that in the previous year, and the receipt of a considerable amount of treasure from Mauritius and other places for the purchase of grain for export.

2. The number and tonnage of vessels visiting the Port during the last two years are shown in the following statement : —

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.		1882-83.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with Europe	25	20,623	39	43,740	14	14,117	.....	.....
Do. foreign trade	37	19,574	54	18,554	.....	.....	3	1,024
Do. coasting trade	16	8,212	15	8,411	.....	109	1	.....
Chittagong vessels	39	7,076	31	6,103	.....	.....	8	1,873
Other native vessels	52	6,287	58	8,770	6	.....	.....	808
Naraingunge inland trade	448	47,406	762	73,803	314	26,397	.....	.....
Mail steamers	104	58,821	103	61,974	.....	2,017	1	.....
Trading steamers	69	27,401	20	19,101	.....	.....	30	.....
Balla boats	2,023	20,380	2,203	30,400	180	1,120	.....	7,927
Total	2,704	229,630	3,397	262,221	510	43,917	43	14,882

It will be observed that the number of vessels trading with Europe increased in the past year from 25 to 39. Of these 7 imported salt from England and 32 cleared with jute, 29 going to Dundee, 2 to London, and 1 to New York. The shipments to the last two places were the first ever made, and they give promise of the opening up of a new trade in jute with those ports. The falling off in the number of European vessels in the foreign trade is attributed to a temporary cessation of trade with Ceylon; and the diversion of some Chittagong vessels to the carriage of jute from Naraingunge to Chittagong (this trade being, on the whole, safer and more profitable than commerce with more distant ports) has also caused a reduction in the number of vessels of this class engaged in the foreign and coasting trade. The large advance of 314 in the number of vessels on the Naraingunge inland trade is obviously accounted for by the expansion of the jute trade.

3. The total quantity of grain exported to both home and foreign ports in the past year was 81,315 tons, valued at Rs. 32,69,339, as compared with 82,478 tons, valued at Rs. 33,22,535, in the previous year. The exports to foreign ports declined from 43,374 to 39,138 tons, owing to an entire stoppage of demand for the time from Ceylon, and a less active trade with Mauritius, where low prices prevailed; while those to home ports increased from 39,104 to 42,177 tons, favourable prices on the Malabar Coast having attracted larger shipments to the ports in that part of India. The Report should in future furnish information regarding the quantity of jute exported, that being now the most important of its exports, both in quantity and value. The Annual Administration Report of the Division shows that the jute shipments during the past year amounted in value to Rs. 73,23,050 against Rs. 44,86,319 in 1881-82. The staple imports of Chittagong are salt and mineral oil. The existence of large stocks in hand caused a decrease in the importation of salt in the past year, but there was an increase in the quantity of mineral oil introduced. The consumption of this oil by all classes of the people is growing rapidly, and it is also much used in the port for breaming and oiling ships' timbers.

4. The receipts of the Port Fund amounted to Rs. 73,839 against Rs. 60,827 in 1881-82, the increase being thus Rs. 12,512. Port dues from all classes of vessels form the largest source of revenue, and their amount rose last year from Rs. 33,739 to Rs. 39,709. Pilotage fees also yielded Rs. 26,330 against Rs. 17,080, and mooring fees Rs. 5,135 against Rs. 2,963 in 1881-82, but the remaining items fell from Rs. 7,405 to Rs. 2,166, this result being chiefly due to the fact that the interest accrued during the past year on the Government securities held by the Port Fund had not been ascertained and credited when the Report was submitted, and to a large advance made to a local contractor for the construction of a heave-up boat having been refunded in 1881-82, on his failure to carry out the contract. The increase in port dues, pilotage receipts, and mooring fees is clearly attributable to the increase of shipping during the year. The expenditure of the Port was Rs. 39,216 against Rs. 41,952 in 1881-82; and the net financial result of the administration of the past year was thus a surplus income of Rs. 34,123 (to which an addition has still to be made on account of interest on the Government securities belonging to the Port Fund), as compared with a surplus of Rs. 18,875 in the preceding year. The Port still requires considerable and expensive improvements to meet the growth of the trade and shipping, and these are being gradually undertaken. In addition to the fixed moorings supplied in 1881, ten sets of swinging moorings were laid down in the past year, and mooring accommodation is now available for 13 vessels, besides the regular mail steamers. Application has since been received from the Commissioner for a further supply of buoys for smaller vessels.

5. Ship-building in the Karnafuli river fell off during the year, the local traders having had the opportunity of purchasing several native vessels constructed elsewhere at a cheaper price than similar vessels would have cost if built on the spot. Only six vessels, with a tonnage of 906 tons, were built, against 10, with a tonnage of 1,259 tons, in the previous year. One vessel of over 400 tons was repaired in a temporary dock cut through the river bank, which was subsequently refilled, and others in creeks below the Port. Several large sailing vessels and steamers were also hauled up on the sands, scraped, cleaned, and painted.

6. The Port jetty is reported to be in good repair, but its utility has been impaired by the silting up of the river in its vicinity, and it is only used by small native craft loading salt for Naraingunge. The buoys in the river were overhauled, scraped, and painted during the year, and a new whistling buoy was laid on the South Patch Shoal, which is one of the chief dangers to navigation in the neighbourhood of Chittagong. The particulars furnished in the Report of the state of the river, from the Port down to the outer bar, show that there has been, on the whole, no deterioration in the stream. The most important changes took place in the outer bar, and there an obstruction was formed in mid channel, which, it was hoped, would be washed away by the freshets during the past rainy season. The river was thoroughly surveyed during the year by officers of the Indian Marine Survey, and a complete chart was prepared on a six-inch scale.

7. The number of casualties to the shipping during the year was 9, against 11 in the previous year, and serious damage was suffered in only two cases. The year was unfortunately marked by two wrecks on the coast near the Port, in one of which an English ship (the *Macbeth*) was lost. The want of a tug is much felt in the Port; but although the Lieutenant-Governor offered in the past year to grant aid towards the maintenance of one, the offer was not accepted on the basis of service throughout the year. It is not desirable to grant a subsidy except on the basis of continuous service throughout the year. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the service should be undertaken, as in other ports, by private enterprise.

8. The conduct of the Chittagong Pilot Service appears to have been generally good; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the terms of praise in which the Commissioner again speaks of Mr. Good, the Port Officer.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CANAL REVENUE REPORTS FOR 1882-83.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—IRRIGATION.

No. 21821A, dated Calcutta, the 22nd November 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1882-83 and Chief Engineer's note on the same.

THE expenditure (direct charges) on irrigation works in Bengal, chargeable to capital account, has up to the end of 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 5,65,06,409, divided as follows:—

	Rs.
Productive Public Works	5,33,17,265
Imperial Ordinary Works	8,27,724
Provincial Works	23,61,420
Total	5,65,06,409

The receipts from the canals, classed as productive public works for the last three years, are shown in the statement below:—

	Receipts, 1880-81.	Receipts, 1881-82.	Receipts, 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals.			
Water-rates	1,78,047	1,24,290	1,80,825
Navigation	71,402	83,206	1,08,478
Miscellaneous	20,829	15,655	31,209
Total	2,69,778	2,23,151	3,20,007
Midnapore Canal.			
Water-rates	1,12,960	1,18,588	1,04,060
Navigation	98,099	1,20,706	1,46,922
Miscellaneous	10,407	10,780	17,028
Total	2,16,466	2,50,074	2,68,010
Hidgellee Tidal Canal.			
Navigation	53,838	45,818	43,694
Miscellaneous	1,149	1,446	1,338
Total	54,487	47,294	45,032
Sone Canals.			
Water-rates	3,78,266	6,08,980	5,66,465
Navigation	61,145	98,116	71,205
Miscellaneous	39,238	89,246	47,007
Total	4,78,644	7,86,292	6,84,677
GRAND TOTAL	10,19,373	12,56,811	13,17,726

The balances of water-rates outstanding at the close of each of the last three years were as follows:—

	1st April 1881.	1st April 1882.	1st April 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	43,586	1,14,142	1,21,647
Midnapore Canal	92,974	1,81,701	1,42,476
Sone Canals	4,64,261	4,96,849	8,11,065
Total	6,00,821	6,82,692	5,75,788

The gross receipts (Rs. 13,17,726) were Rs. 60,915 in excess of those of any year to date. The net revenue was, however, excluding interest, only Rs. 1,24,278 against Rs. 1,52,977 credited in 1881-82. This comparatively unfavourable result was due to increased working expenses, consequent on extensive silt clearing operations having been carried out in the Main Western Canal, and to heavier expenditure on the transport service in Orissa. The charge for interest on the capital invested, payable to the Imperial treasury, was Rs. 21,15,505, and the total deficit, taking these charges into account, was Rs. 19,91,232 against Rs. 19,22,211, the loss incurred in the year previous.

The low price of produce which was noticed in last year's report continued to exert an unfavourable influence on the collections on account of water-rates. The progress made, however, in the Orissa and Sone Circles was satisfactory, the receipts from the former being the highest yet realized, and in the latter the arrear balance having been reduced by Rs. 1,34,154. The falling off in the irrigation revenue derived from the Midnapore Canal was partly due to the cause mentioned above, but defects in administration had, it is to be feared, no small share in bringing about this result. Revised rules under Act III (B.C.) of 1876 are now under consideration, and the present Deputy Superintendent is reported to have remedied the faults of system which the difficulty in realizing the assessments has brought to light. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Collector of Midnapore will not cease to devote his personal attention to this important matter. It is clear that postponement of demands justly due only intensifies the difficulties of eventually collecting them, and there is reason to believe the reluctance to pay evinced by the cultivators was partly owing to payment of the full amount due not being pressed when they were best able to meet the demand.

The areas irrigated year by year since 1880-81 are shown below:—

				1880-81. Acres.	1881-82. Acres.	1882-83. Acres.
Orissa	{	Khureef	...	112,171	126,611	129,385
		Rubbee	...	4,877	5,403	8,243
		Perennial	...	178	264	398
	Total		...	117,221	132,278	133,028
Midnapore...		Khureef	...	108,862	104,434	101,939
Sone	{	Khureef	...	134,208	55,355	65,514
		Rubbee	...	50,290	36,795	15,999
		Perennial	...	23,127	21,891	15,275
		Hot weather irrigation	...	.....	20,794	2,481
		Five years' lease	...	.....	43,240	74,555
Total		...	207,625	178,075	178,824	
GRAND TOTAL		...	428,708	414,787	408,791	

The area under irrigation was substantially the same as in the preceding year, though the rainfall was on the whole more favourable. The canals comprising the main western system of the Sone project were closed during the hot weather of 1882 to admit of their being cleared of silt; as a consequence irrigation was temporarily suspended, and the hot-weather irrigation, which in the previous year amounted to 18,499 acres, was lost. The decline in rubbee irrigation, which has been noticed in previous years, continued; whilst there has been a steady increase, mainly in Behar, in the areas leased for a term of years.

In both Midnapore and Shahabad the Collectors draw attention to the excessive labour involved in collecting small sums of variable amount from large numbers of people. In the latter district approximately 84,000 separate demands were made. Some relief may be expected from the five year-lease system, but this will have more effect in facilitating the assessments, which are in corresponding detail, than in lessening the difficulties attending the collections, which must continue so long as individual ryots are dealt with, and in the present state of village organization in Bengal combined action does not appear to be practicable.

The receipts under the head navigation amounted during the year to Rs. 3,70,294 against Rs. 3,42,876 received in 1881-82. The increase occurred wholly in the revenue derived from the Orissa and Midnapore Canals, there having been a falling off in the traffic on the Sone Canals, due to those belonging to the main western system of that project having been closed for three months for silt clearance. The figures given above include Rs. 1,14,403, the gross receipts from the transport service.

The service on the Midnapore Canal was transferred to a private company from the 1st of December, and it is intended to withdraw the Government steamers from the Orissa and Sone Canals, so soon as efficient arrangements for a service, at sufficiently short intervals, can be made by private enterprise.

The tollage collections since 1876-77 are shown below :—

	Orissa.	Midnapore.	Hidgelico.	Sone.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	22,881	67 651	44 572	4,852	1,39 956
1877-78	33,844	1,06 917	60,971	26,774	2,28,506
1878-79	57,042	77,340	59 723	29 332	2,23,437
1879-80	62,389	91 841	44,918	27,604	2,26,772
1880-81	41,297	77 143	53 338	39,819	2,11,597
1881-82	53,219	98,060	45 848	54 143	2 51,270
1882-83	66,736	1,06,157	43,694	39,304	2,55,891

The results of the year, though not so satisfactory as that immediately preceding, are far from disappointing. There has been a considerable increase in the gross revenue, and the working expenses have been enhanced by causes not likely to recur. Owing to the extension of the distributary system in Orissa, which has lately been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, there will, in any case, be a considerable increase in the irrigable area, and the cost of maintaining the head works and canals, which forms more than half of the total expenditure, will be met by correspondingly increased receipts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. O. LEVINGE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1883-84.

No. 867B., dated Calcutta, the 17th November 1883.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of 1883-84, comprising the months of July, August, and September 1883.

H. A. COCKERELL, Esq., C.S.I.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under report amounted to 28,29,977 maunds 30 seers 3 chittacks, against 21,85,695 maunds 23 seers 3 chittacks in the previous quarter, and 26,86,139 maunds 23 seers 1 chittack in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 52,25,981-8, against Rs. 40,95,697-8 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 49,35,928-8 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and 24-Pergunnahs during the quarter under review, from the stock of the different seasons' manufacture, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter are shewn in Table I.

TABLE I.

	CUTTACK.			POOREE.			BALASORE.			24-PERGUNNAH.				
	Manufacture of—			Manufacture of—			Manufacture of—			Manufacture of—				
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Balance at close of the last quarter.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Manufactured or added during the quarter.	.....	.....	5,874 30 0	.....	.....	.....	26,793 28 0	.....	.....	.....	145 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	523 30 0	34,364 2 0	58,989 2 0	4,910 23 0	17,247 15 0	55,625 8 0	2,99,079 16 0	1,377 27 0	7,362 36 4	56,320 21 0	1,33,008 20 0	3,949 0 0	11,913 0 0	15,926 0 0
Sales during the quarter.	143 36 0	17,778 35 0	6,300 0 0	883 0 0	4,023 10 0	9,985 20 0	20,787 0 0	.....	40 0 0	9,977 25 0	19,740 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
Wastage ...	179 25 0	471 8 0	4,115 0 0	1,254 30 0	1,432 30 0	409 33 0	.....	263 15 0	634 26 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	323 30 0	18,250 2 0	10,215 0 0	2,203 30 0	5,448 0 0	9,494 13 0	20,787 0 0	266 15 0	733 26 0	9,977 25 0	19,740 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
Balance at close of the quarter.	.....	16,118 39 0	48,774 2 0	4,713 23 0	11,801 15 0	46,130 25 0	3,78,292 15 0	1,113 12 0	6,629 10 4	46,342 36 0	1,13,268 20 0	2,449 0 0	9,913 0 0	15,926 0 0

4. The above statement shews that the total sale of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 92,102 maunds 5 seers, against 1,08,128 maunds 5 seers in the previous quarter, and 79,959 maunds 30 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

5. The subjoined Table II shews, in comparison, the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Second quarter.		Second quarter.		Second quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pangah	22,00,987	19,61,705	15,16,017	20,02,979	17,72,051	20,77,278
Foreign kurkutch	4,54,308	2,83,840	2,47,850	3,29,539	7,00,716	2,73,274
Indian ditto	2,81,070	1,54,800	2,47,940	1,86,477	3,11,290*	1,84,685*
Total	29,36,365	24,00,345	20,11,807	24,20,995	27,84,065	25,35,237

6. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shown in the above Table:—

TABLE III.

	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Second quarter.		Second quarter.		Second quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	2,31,970	1,54,800	2,47,640	1,88,477	3,11,290*	1,84,608*

* Includes 25 maunds of salt from Jeypore (Sunder Lake), brought by rail from Allahabad.

7. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters.

TABLE IV.

WHERE STORED.			Second quarter of 1882-83.	Third quarter of 1882-83.	Fourth quarter of 1882-83.	First quarter of 1883-84.	Second quarter of 1883-84.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea	Government	grahs	14,91,404	15,03,605	9,01,631	8,25,949	6,48,266
Chittagong	ditto	ditto	1,28,202	1,08,889	1,00,604	67,448	1,06,707
Balsora	private	ditto	1,603	1,503	1,493	250	.....
Naralingungo	ditto	ditto	5,168	8,026	20,618	1,378	10,400
Total ..			16,22,401	16,22,023	10,34,153	8,94,934	7,23,432

8. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years are shown in Table V.

TABLE V.

PERIOD.	Via Balikhall.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gowakhally.	Via Kidderpore.	Via Ballinghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East- ern Bengal and Calcutta and South- Eastern Rail- ways, or via Chittore.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Second quarter of 1881-82...	7,40,782	1,52,897	41,961	8,20,266	Canal closed	7,55,310	2,52,631
Ditto of 1882-83 ..	6,71,643	1,57,604	20,728	7,01,933	60	7,10,414	2,78,635
Ditto of 1883-84 ..	7,57,150	1,70,901	48,973	1,37,068	3,37,794	8,38,359	2,75,270

9. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 42,115 maunds 10 seers, as noted in the margin, against 41,502 maunds 30 seers in the previous quarter, and 51,749 maunds 10 seers, in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

					T. ns.
July	...	...	...	...	23,630
August	...	...	...	...	41,740
September	...	...	...	...	18,020
Total					83,390

No shipments were reported during the quarter under review for the port of Chittagong.

11. Table VI shews the market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year.

TABLE VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on the 15th July.		Prices on the 31st July.		Prices on the 15th August.		Prices on the 31st August.		Prices on the 15th September.		Prices on the 30th September.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Liverpool pungah	Rs. 65	Rs. 60	Rs. 59	Rs. 61	Rs. 55	Rs. 60	Rs. 63	Rs. 65	Rs. 50	Rs. 55	Rs. 40	Rs. 60
French kurtutch	70	75	72	75	62	73	65	66	62	65	57	57
Jeddah	60	80	63	76	60	75	54	60	53	60	50	59
Bombay	71	76	66	82	54	76	51	60	46	60	43	45
Madras	71	71	72	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Italian	70	76	73	75	62	73	65	68	62	65	57	57
Muscat	56	65	53	65	52	65	52	65	51	65	50	75
Ceylon	74	71	74	71	74	76	74	76	74	75	74	76
Rock	100	95	100	95	100	75	100	75	100	75	100	75

12. The following table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Naraingunge, and Balasore during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of 1882-83 :—

TABLE VII.

PORT.	DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		Second quarter of 1882-83.	Second quarter of 1883-84.	Second quarter of 1882-83.	Second quarter of 1883-84.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool pungah	22,200	94,352	75,809 29 0	1,02,004 20 8
	Jeddah kurtutch	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0
	French	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
	Ceylon	.....	.....	0 10 0	1 27 0
	Madras	.....	.....	1 20 0	2 7 0
	Maldiva	.....	.....	.....	0 12 0
	Akyab salt	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0
Naraingunge	Liverpool pungah	12,075	10,460	7,022 0 0	.....
Balasore	Black salt	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....
	Total	35,175	1,06,801	85,837 19 0	1,02,030 20 8

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the Ports of Cuttack and Pooree.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th November 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Nov. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. State and prospects of the late rice are unfavourable. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops also are bad.
	2 Bankoora, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The condition of the crops varies much in different parts. In many places scarcely any injury can be observed. But towards Bankoora the crops are found not so good, varying from 4 to 10 annas. Thana Onda has barely a 4-anna crop. A similar account is given of the country round Sonamukhi. In the rest of the Bishnupore sub-division an 8-anna outturn is expected. Public health good.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The greater part of the <i>amun</i> paddy on high lands has withered. Prospects of the winter crops very bad for want of rain. Price of rice stationary. Public health fair.
	4 Midnapore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of the rice crop unfavourable. Public health improved.
	5 Hooghly, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of crops good. Fever and cholera prevalent. Cattle-disease in some parts.
	Howrah, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> crop is about to be reaped. Prospects of the winter crops unfavourable. Sugarcane, cocoanuts and betelnuts doing well. Common rice selling at Rs. 2.7 per maund. Public health good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESDENY DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Nov. 26 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the late rice continue unfavourable. The cultivation of the <i>rubbee</i> crops has been much hindered by want of rain. Public health generally good. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from the Baraset, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum sub-divisions.
	7 Nuddea, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. Except at Kushtea, the <i>amun</i> crop has been much injured, and the outturn is expected to be only from 2 to 4 annas. The winter crops too are very bad for want of rain, and much land has been left fallow. Fever has slightly increased. Cholera reported from Raunghat, Choudanga and Kushtea.
	8 Khoolna, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. The cutting of <i>amun</i> rice continues, and the price of rice has fallen slightly in consequence. Prospects of the crops not improved. There is cholera in Bagirhat, and fever in several parts of the district.
	9 Jessore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Harvesting of the <i>amun</i> crop is going on. Prospects not good. The outturn is estimated at about 8 annas. The winter crops are not doing well for want of rain. The price of rice remains stationary. Rice is selling at from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent in the district.
	10 Moorshedsbad, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—overcast. The harvesting of the late rice has commenced. The crop is a total failure, except on the irrigated and low-lying lands. The cold-weather crops have generally suffered from the absence of rain, but <i>teel</i> , <i>arakar</i> , and <i>kalai</i> are doing fairly well. Prices falling slightly. Public health good, except in the north, where fever is still prevalent.
	11 Dinagapore, „ 23 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. <i>amun</i> is getting worse for want of rain. Sugarcane also is not doing so well as was expected. Rice selling at from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	12 Rajshahye, „ 24 „	Nil	The wind has shifted to the east, and there are light clouds. Some of the <i>amun</i> is being reaped. In Nattore the yield is not good. The <i>ropa dhan</i> will be about a 4-anna crop. The <i>baul</i> paddy may average 6 annas for the whole district. The <i>rubbee</i> requires rain.
	13 Raugpore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop bad. The state of the winter crops fair. Transplanting of tobacco has begun. Fever still prevalent.
	14 Bogra, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—getting colder. The outturn of the <i>amun</i> , taking 13 annas as an average crop, will be on the whole 4 annas for this district. The state and prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are reported to be not favourable. Public health fair.
	15 Patna, „ 24 „	Nil	Cold-weather has fairly set in with northerly winds. The <i>amun</i> crop is being cut: outturn poor. Fever prevalent, with some cases of cholera and small-pox.
	16 Darjeeling, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and chilly. Reaping of late rice has begun. Prospects of this crop are bad. The spring crops are progressing only moderately well. Public health good.
	17 Jalpigoree, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of the <i>amun</i> rice not quite satisfactory. About 12 annas of an average crop is expected. Harvesting has commenced in thana Kairanto. Winter crops are reported to be in good condition.
	Cooch Behar ...	...	Report not received.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL—conold.			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divs.	18 Dacca, Nov. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Paddy being cut. Sowing of pulses continues. Prospects of crops good, but rain is wanted.
	19 Farreedpore, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—bright, and colder than usually at this season. <i>Amun</i> bad in the north and middle of the district, and fair in the south. Sugarcane generally very fair. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> very bad. Fever very prevalent in the north and middle of the district, and a few cases of cholera at Madaripore.
	20 Muckergunge, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop in the low lands good. In the high lands a poor outturn is expected. Fever and cattle-disease are still prevailing in the sub-division of Patuakhali.
	21 Mymensingh, " 23 "	Nil	Nights cold and the days comparatively hot. Rain is wanted everywhere. The crops will suffer if there be no rain soon. General health not good. Fever prevalent in Attia.
Chittagong Divs.	22 Chittagong, " 27 '83	Nil	The yield of the rice crop is expected to be unfavourable. The earlier kinds are being harvested. Prices steady. Cattle-disease lingers. Public health good.
	23 Noakhally, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Wind northerly. Rice is being reaped. Favourable outturn is not expected owing to the want of rain. Lands being prepared for the winter crops.
	24 Tipperah, " 23 "	Nil	Weather—bright and seasonable. Cold weather has set in. Crops generally good; in some parts reported extremely good. Public health good.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Foggy mornings. Gathering of cotton still continues. Prospects of paddy on lands under plough cultivation and sugarcane good. Mustard and other cold-weather crops being sown.
	Ull Tipperah, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—getting colder day by day. <i>Shail</i> paddy being reaped. Prospects of <i>kalai</i> and mustard good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divs.	26 Patna, Nov. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Paddy being reaped. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings still going on. Rain is still wanted. Public health good.
	27 Gaya, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—dry and cold. Prospects continue very bad. <i>Rubbee</i> crops, where sown, are suffering from want of moisture in the soil. Further sowings deferred. The rise in prices continues. Health good.
	28 Shahabad, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable, with westerly wind. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops seem favourable, but rain is still wanted. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
	29 Darbhanga, " 24 '83	Nil	Weather—cool, with occasional west wind. Paddy is being harvested. Outturn expected to be about 6 annas all over the district. <i>Rubbee</i> is still doing well in spite of the want of rain. Prices on the whole stationary. Fever prevailing in some parts of the district.
Bhagalpore Divs.	30 Mozufferpore, " 24 "	Nil	The rice harvest has commenced, and the average outturn will be about 4 annas. From all sub-divisions the <i>rubbee</i> on high lands is reported to be withering, but as a general rule, though stunted by want of rain, the heavy dews have enabled it to preserve its vitality. Much fever is reported.
	31 Saran, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. West wind blowing. Paddy has now reached that stage at which no improvement nor further deterioration is expected. <i>Rubbee</i> coming on well. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable, but rain much wanted. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	32 Champaran, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rain is much wanted. In many places the <i>rubbee</i> seed sown has not germinated fully.
	33 Monghyr, Nov. 24 '83	Nil	Weather—cold and dry. It is now pretty certain that the rice crop will not exceed 4 annas. Prices pretty stationary. Some fever reported from the Begosera sub-division.
	34 Bhagalpore, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—colder this week. The <i>rubbee</i> sowings are still going on, the soil being moistened by irrigation wherever this is possible. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops not good. Rain within the next ten days would improve them. A good deal of rice, which suffered from drought, has been cut and used as fodder for cattle. In the north some of the ripe paddy has been cut, and is being sold at 25 seers per rupee.
	35 Purneah, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—dry and cool. Westerly wind blowing. Prospects of crops not good. Fever prevalent. Sporadic cases of cholera reported. Prices rising daily.
	36 Maldah, " 24 "	Nil	Sky clear, weather cold. Prevailing wind north-north-west. Prospects of late rice very bad. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> on high lands also bad. Price of rice 18 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	37 Bonthal Pergna, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—bright days, and cool nights and mornings. Reports from the interior continue to be unfavourable. For the greater part of the paddy on high lands is lost, but that on low lands, and where irrigation has been practicable, is fair. On the whole the outturn will be much under the average, not more than 8 or 10 annas. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings are being delayed for want of rain, and are generally reported to be in a backward state.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divs.	38 Cuttack, Nov. 23 '83	Nil	Weather—cool; sky clear. The earlier sorts of the rice crop are ripening, and in some places are being cut. The later kinds are flowering, but those on high lands are suffering from drought. In some places partial loss of the crop is apprehended for want of rain. Price of rice stationary. Public health generally good.
	39 Pooree, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the <i>sarad</i> rice and of the winter crops are generally good. Common rice selling at from 25 to 42 seers per rupee. Public health fair. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported from thana Banpore.
	40 Balasore, " 23 "	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. Rice ripening, and reaping has begun in many places. The Collector counts on at least a 10-anna crop. The price of rice is staidier than it was hoped for. In the town it is still 24 seers per rupee, which is about an average price. In the interior, it is about 28 seers in the northern thanas, 32 to 36 in the central thanas, and 30 to 35 seers in the southern thanas. The <i>rubbee</i> wants rain. Public health fairly good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hasaribagh, Nov. 23 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Paddy being harvested. Prospects of the <i>rubber</i> crops not favourable. Their sowings have been suspended in many parts of the district for want of rain. Prices of food-grains stationary. A few cases of small-pox reported. General health good.
42	Lohardugga, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold. <i>Rubber</i> sowings progressing. The rice crop will probably average 8 annas over the whole district. Prices stationary. Health good.
43	Singbhoom, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The rice on the low lands is being cut in some parts of the district with a 4-anna loss. The oilseed and <i>rubber</i> crops are suffering much from want of rain. The price of rice is somewhat lower. It is selling at 24 seers per rupee at the local weekly market. General health good. Cattle-disease reported from one or two places.
44	Manbhoom, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Reaping of the rice crop continues. In the sudder sub-division the outturn is expected to be from 8 to 12 annas, and in the Govindpore sub-division from 4 to 6 annas on the high lands and from 7 to 10 annas on the low lands. Price of rice at Purulia shows a slight downward tendency as new grain comes into the market. Small-pox reported from Pandra, cholera and cattle-disease from Purulia, and fever from Manbazar.

• Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 27th November 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CHUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.								
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	16 2	15 0	13 8	24 12	25 5	37 0	12 12	12 0	23 4	16 8	16 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankura	18 12	16 0	13 12	16 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	17 8	16 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Boorhoom	15 0	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	16 8	15 0	16 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	18 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	16 0	14 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																									
7	Calcutta	14 0	15 6	13 11	20 0	20 10	23 12	8 14	11 0	10 0	14 9	16 0	17 12	22 10	21 5	...	20 10	20 10	...						
8	24-Pargunnahs	13 0	13 4	13 5	17 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	13 5	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...			
9	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	14 8	24 10	24 10	...	12 5	11 14	15 8	13 5	13 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jessore	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Moorebhadra	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dinapore	14 8	15 0	13 12	14 0	15 0	13 5	12 0	13 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rajahmudy	13 8	13 5	15 0	22 8	22 8	26 4	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Rangpur	11 14	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bogra	15 12	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	15 12	15 0	15 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pabna	16 0	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 8	14 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Jalpigore	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 4	12 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
20	Dacca	16 0	14 4	13 5	10 0	18 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	22 10	16 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Furzedpore	22 0	22 0	19 0	13 0	3 0	37 0	12 0	15 0	17 8	14 0	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Rachergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mymensingh	12 8	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	20 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Chitna and Outwa 14 seers, Rangpur 13 seers.

B Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda 16 seers, at Meja, Bishnupore and Indas 13 seers, at Sonamukhi and Kotalpore 12 seers.

C In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10½ to 13½ seers.

D In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghatal 18½ seers, Contai 18 seers.

E In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13½ seers.

F In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Barasat and Bussahat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10½ seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kachitua 13 seers, Meharpore 11½ seers, Choudanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 11½ seers.

H In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhemda, Mugura and Narail 12 seers, and Honkong 13 seers.

I In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12 seers, and Kandi 11½ seers.

J Retail price of salt at Raigunge 10½ seers and Aitpore 10 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1883.

THE BEER OF 80 TOLAH.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND UHRENA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAIN.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.																					
...	19 8	18 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 15	13 8	3-1-4	3-0-4	2-15-0	Burdwan.			
...	22 0	22 0	42 0	17 0	17 0	18 9	320 0	320 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	3-3-6	3-3-6	3 0	Bankura.			
...	18 0	18 0	19 8	100 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-1-3	3-1-3	3-2-5	Bochchoo.			
...	16 0	16 4	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	12 8	12 12	13 8	3 14	3 14	2 14	Malnapora.			
...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	3 14	3 14	2 14	Hoochly.			
...	16 0	17 8	12 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 13	Howrah.			
Central Districts.																					
...	22 10	26 8	36 8	14 9	18 13	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5	14 9	3 12	3 12	2 10	Calcutta.			
...	20 0	20 0	26 10	16 0	17 8	18 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 4	12 13	13 5	3 5	3 0	3 0	21-Pergunnahs.			
...	18 13	18 13	18 12	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 10	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nudda.			
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 3	Khoolna.			
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	3 2	3 2	3 0	Jessore.			
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	13 5	12 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Moorshedabad.			
...	14 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	3 0	3 0	3 4	Dinagapore.			
...	18 0	20 0	21 9	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	3-1-3	3-1-0	3 2	Rajshahye.			
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	11 14	13 5	...	3 5	3 0	Rungpore.			
...	16 0	15 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-2-8	3-2-8	3-2-8	Hogra.			
...	18 0	18 13	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	3-2-0	3-2-0	3 0	Fubna.			
18 0	13 0	9 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	128 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling.			
...	14 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	13 4	12 4	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Jalpigore.			
Eastern Districts.																					
...	18 0	20 0	17 10	97 0	97 0	101 0	12 0	13 0	13 5	3 4	3 2	2 15	Dacca.			
...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	3 5	3 5	3 2	Farradpore.			
...	15 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 1	3 1	...	Bacourganje.			
...	16 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 12	3 4	3 4	3 2	Mymensingh.			

J Retail price of salt at Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers.

K In Nilphamari and Gaibandha sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers.

L In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

M Retail price of salt at Kuracung and Silingore 8 seers.

N Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.

O In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.

P In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goulundo 10½ seers, Madaripore and Bhanga 12 seers, and Gupatgunge 12½ seers.

Q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patunkhali 10½ seers, Perozopore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

R In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Attea 13 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BURBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, HAJRA.			BENAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

Eastern Districts.—(Continued.)

		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.
22	Chittagong	8	11 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	U	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	14 0	18 13	19 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 4	13 5	13 14	13 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...

BEHAR.

26	Patna	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	24 8	10 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	U1	18 0	16 0	16 0	28 8	24 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 8	15 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	21 0	23 0
29	Darbhanga	V	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mosnuffpore	V1	17 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
31	Saran	W	16 8	17 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	25 0	26 8
32	Chumparn	X	19 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	Y	17 13	18 9	17 14	21 0	27 4	23 9	10 8	12 5	16 13	11 9	13 15	18 14	...	...	...	...	...
34	Biagulpore	Z	16 2	16 2	16 11	22 11	22 11	22 13	11 15	12 10	18 15	13 14	15 14	22 11	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	Z1	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maidah	...	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
37	Bonthal Perghe	Z3	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...

ORISSA.

38	Cuttack	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	21 0	21 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	22 8	19 11	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	Z3	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...

CHOTA NAAGPORE

South-Western Frontier Agency

41	Hazaribagh	...	15 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	19 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardunge	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoon	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	24 0	38 0	22 0	26 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...
44	Mauaboom	Z4	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	17 0	30 0	31 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior retail prices of common rice varies from 20½ to 30½ annas per rupee.

S Retail price of salt at Kumernah 10 seers, and at Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

T In the interior retail prices of salt range from 5 to 12½ seers.

U In Coochpore and Brahmanbariah sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers.

V1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar and Sasaram 11½ seers, and Bhahorah 11 seers.

V In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Mudirbani 11 seers and Fapoor 11½ seers.

V1 In the Sestamurhee sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

W In Gopalgunge sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1883.—(Concl.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

SEER OF 60 TOLANS.																		DISTRICTS.
LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FINEWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 60 SEERS.			
															SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	

Eastern Districts.—(Concluded)

B.	On.	N.	Ch.	N.	Ch.	N.	Ch.	N.	Ch.	B.	On.	N.	Ch.	N.	Ch.	B.	On.	N.	Ch.	B.	On.	N.	Ch.	Re. A.	Re. A.	Re. A.	
...	Chittagong.
...	Noakholly.
...	Tipperah.
...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	Hill Tipperah.

BKHAR.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darbhanga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chhapra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maidah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southal Perga.

ORISSA.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-Western Frontier Agency.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazaribagh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luhardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stagthoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Masouda.

X In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.

Y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jegusrai 10½ seers, and Jamui 11½ seers.

Z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Modherpore 10½ seers, and Seopole 11½ seers.

Z1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoreganj 10 seers, and Arrachah (at Kausogunge) 11 seers.

Z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Rajmehal 12½ seers, Godda 11 seers.

Z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Rajmehal 12½ seers, Godda 11 seers.

Z4 Retail price of salt at Rajmehal 12 seers, Bar abazar 10 seers, and Govindpore 11 seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLER-CUMBOO, BAHAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 16 0	2 9 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 12 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	1 14 0	...
2	Serajmugo ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	2 9 6	2 9 6	1 12 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	0 15 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 11 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	...	...	...
4	Narsingmugo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	...	1 14 0	2 2 0	...	1 11 0	...	...	...
5	Obittagong ...	2 9 0	2 8 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 6 6	1 4 0	1 5 6	2 1 2	2 1 2	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	1 12 6	...	...	...
7	Halsore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 9	...	...	...
8	Poorce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 27th November 1883.

The undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th November 1883.

7 40 BHEES.

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— KAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- COBE.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
15 01 16 0	1 12 01 9 01 2 03 12 0	2 2 01 14 0	0 8 30 6 30 6 0	2 12 03 12 07 10 0	Calcutta.								
...	2 80 2 6 02 10 0	...	0 60	...	3 0 03 00 3 4 6	...	...	...	Harrigan.	
...	2 20 2 0 03 30 07 00 7 00 6 0	3 4 03 3 03 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.	
...	2 90	...	2 20 07 0	...	0 70 3 2 0	...	2 14 0	...	...	Naraingunge.
...	2 40 2 4 02 80	...	...	...	3 0 03 4 03 14 0	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	1 4 01 4 00 15 01 9 6 1 7 01 8 6 0 5 00 5 00 5 0	3 0 03 10 03 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	2 80 2 8 03 50 0 4 00 4 00 5 4	4 2 04 2 03 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balnore.
...	2 12 03 12 03 12 0	...	...	Poona.
...	2 5 03 0 03 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0 2 0 01 11 0 0 8 00 8 00 4 0	2 12 03 12 03 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Outank.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Trade imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of August 1883.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).														
BENGAL.																	
Burdwan	Mds. 28,500	Mds. 6,175	Mds. 32,105	Mds. 331	Mds. 1,048	Mds. 22	Mds. 31,556	Mds. 707	No. 1,328	Mds. 321	Mds. 474	Mds. 122	Mds. 40	Mds. 180	Mds. 12	Mds. 2,018	Mds. 19,000
Berhampore	1,36,400	78,923	1,84,736	657	7,002	2,118	1,81,903	100	1,254	172	40	739	31	2,018	12	14,108	0,700
Madras	88,247	5,038	93,285	18,215	445	1,01,019	24,948	530,155	30,109	8,487	1,555	31	2,018	12	14,108	0,700	19,000
Hoshiar	1,44,802	28,210	1,82,439	53	445	1,01,019	17,238	487,430	940	1,837	312	725	297	100	14,000	13,000	13,000
24-Perannabha	5,081	5,081	4,748	11,574	114	20,119	24,743	2,075	10,881	1,125
Nuddea	5,075	5,823	10,898	10,898
Kanina	7,150	600	7,515	326	4,110	11,041	3,354	2,690
Jessore	10	10	18,702	15,253	772	20,707	2,308	6,244	2,540	512
Moorshedabad	84,341	84,341	84,341	0,032	1,003,231	4,554
Haragepore	8,502	8,502	550	4,681	23	13,155	31,155	570	4,061	1,237	40
Rajshahye	380	380	99	478	13,494	231,070	280
Rangpore	25,701	25,701	27	26,004	1,035	461
Boara	6,308	6,308	9,289	10,797	106	25,500	2,04,425	31,030	21,021	7,395
Palna	0,200	190,020	11,171
Darjeeling	600	140	38,004	1,36,007	90	1,890	1,029	2,247
Jalpigore	37,845	37,845	320	5,915	17,740	1,47,721	240	5,174	1,791	150
Dacca	13,612	13,612	213	2,14,350	0,000	784
Farrukpore	2,14,350	2,14,350	208	2,14,350	0,000	742	255
Backergunge	1,436	1,436	22,050	47,080
Mymensingh	22,050	22,050	22,050	47,080
Tipperah	2,135	2,135	2,135	1,000	242
Chittagong	82,160	82,160	82,160	20,300	800
Chittagong
Chittagong
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* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 acres of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of August 1883 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																
To Indian ports, viz.—																
Bombay		1,17,202	.....	1,17,202	.....	332	.....	1,17,637	4,822	2,150,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,794	.....
Other ports in Bombay		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras		2,015	.....	2,015	.....	309	15,013	18,327	.....	87,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras		12,081	.....	12,081	.....	3,541	.....	15,422	.....	118,800	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Burmah		11,416	.....	11,416	.....	214	4,447	11,200	754	123,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Indian ports		.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,112	1,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pondicherry		.....	.....	.....	.....	20	70	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Inter-port trade		1,43,681	60	1,43,726	650	24,615	1	1,68,990	5,276	3,01,255	42	340	17	16,487	.....	.....
To Foreign ports—																
United Kingdom		53,007	.....	53,007	13,32,657	2,197	.....	11,87,871	1,97,070	107,170	6,09,211	1,01,933	1,12,169	2,850	75	13,738
Other Foreign ports		6,00,722	1,473	6,02,195	4,75,241	28,032	7,560	11,23,311	49,582	610,400	2,72,155	63	422	3,001	804	.....
Total of Foreign trade		6,53,729	1,473	6,55,202	18,10,798	30,229	7,560	22,11,182	2,46,652	717,540	6,11,366	1,02,066	1,12,591	6,850	930	14,538
Grand Total of Ex-ports in August 1883		8,06,000	1,533	8,07,533	18,11,038	34,844	7,567	23,89,072	2,48,522	8,78,710	6,11,366	1,02,066	1,12,591	6,850	930	31,025
Imports in August 1882		9,44,270	1,50,103	10,14,180	9,00,201	3,63,070	47,022	34,55,032	7,84,034	2,99,620	8,71,371	4,29,307	1,10,274	31,002	2,115	60,025

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of August 1883.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	7,45,778	1,22,343	2,75,308	2,41,295	23,978	3,50,438	2,107,710	3,31,430	1,15,615		3,820	781	18,438	55,375
river steamers ...				11		1,09,658		8	11,080	64,830	159	17		
rail { East Indian ...	4,230		17,12,163	1,37,320	23,044			7,03,599	1,33,054	1,820	3,793	1,235	3,087	6,333
road { Eastern Bengal ...	40,141		2,143	2,347		2,17,534	771,400	14,151	1,791	30,903	2,514	771		728
sea ...	54,038	5,638	63			11,301	29,050				607		14,023	8,583
Grand Total of Imports in August ...	9,34,376	1,27,780	10,00,301	3,83,670	47,022	7,84,034	2,900,220	11,44,230	2,02,470	1,06,031	25,733	2,875	41,101	64,803
1883 ...	11,80,530	1,56,103	7,18,744	2,60,823	23,227	11,31,132	1,000,003	8,71,371	4,29,397	1,10,274	31,003	2,115	59,023	68,641

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of August 1883.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.							
Burdwan ...	99,735	7,240	483	715	22,418	21,355	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Berhampur ...	50,175	5,420	212	239	16,441	20,015	Hazaribagh ...	17,400	60		67	2,430	3,390
Midnapore ...	47,875		2,640		10,441	1,825	Manbhum ...	84,430	300	83	510	5,573	3,300
Hugli ...	94,245	3,403	082		2,717	100,701	Total of Chota Nagpore ...	1,01,830	430	84	608	8,111	6,543
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,18,686	13,055	1,114	43	8,803	105,938	Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	43,00,761	50,448	15,507	4,341	6,33,214	1,004,383
Kundera ...	2,02,681		1,737		18,461	14,945							
Khanna ...			10		7,295								
Jessor ...	6,708		47		7,214	700	OTHER PROVINCES.						
Mooredahad ...	47,175	2,700	40	87	11,501	1,355	Assam ...	4,72,630		218		20,907	
Dinapore ...	38,040		205		18,080	400	North-Western Provinces ...	23,34,273	21,210	3,454	005	10,30	815,015
Rajshahye ...	75,000		250		8,005	3,070	Punjab ...	7,52,100	3,300	1,027			25,500
Rangoon ...	1,50,000		103		13,413	1,200	Central Provinces ...	54,075	1,000	384		1,031	64,500
Borra ...	45,000		424		50,125	4,000	Rajputana States ...	47,175	270	207			1,000
Panna ...	2,42,000		141		747	120	Bombay ...	18,108	90				2,014,000
Dumpling ...	1,48,720		307		8,384		Madras ...	81,433	200	3,150	614		1,000,000
Jalpigore ...	40,700		2,300		69,458	3,720	British Burmah ...	1,32,001	438	7	2,304		1,000,000
Dacca ...	8,02,808	17,440	793		40,040	4,770	Other pieces ...	17,223	4,072	81	2,300		721,864
Barredpore ...	2,44,320				25,445		Grand total of 1883 ...	82,00,473	87,038	25,414	10,701	9,65,500	6,201,431
Backerspore ...	22,431				42,075		Exports in Aug. 1883 ...	73,00,690	51,108	20,892	8,214	8,09,600	2,840,430
Mymensingh ...	1,200				2,850		The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of August 1883 was as follows:—						
Tripurahi ...	69,880	70	146		1,500	413	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.*	No.
Chittagong ...	2,700		60		9,330		From Foreign Ports—						
Naakhelly ...							United Kingdom ...	1,39,47,081		10,783		4,57,987	
Total of Bengal ...	26,04,941	48,288	11,852	1,050	3,84,571	313,817	Other Foreign ports ...	56,000		145		1,35,524	
							Total of Foreign trade ...	1,39,03,081		10,928		7,93,511	
BEHAR.							From Indian Ports—						
Patna ...	6,44,950	2,250	177	155	98,591	530,470	Bombay ...	50,132	4,50,040		6,151	44,870	
Gya ...	40,550	810	27	213	5,647	11,655	Madras ...	2,123	210				
Shahabad ...	2,01,150	3,150	9	140	18,074	88,480	Other ports in Madras ...						
Mezulpore ...	42,450				8,003	16,940	British Burmah ...	1,200	1,120				
Durbhanga ...	1,33,800		8	481	40,343	60,180	Other Indian ports ...			4			
Seron ...					10,718	10,565	Total of Interport trade ...	33,435	4,41,285	25	6,190	44,870	800
Chunparan ...	2,74,475	360	9	275	8,406	74,749	Grand Total of 1883 ...	1,39,37,406	4,41,285	10,957	6,190	8,24,716	800
Monayr ...	25,875	90	91	160	19,389	71,335	Imports in Aug. 1883 ...	1,11,35,050	1,77,420	15,181	4,311	7,00,430	8,400
Jungipore ...	35,475	360	135	263	4,585	2,475							
Purneah ...	61,075				7,775	380							
Bahad ...	1,30,005	450	260	263	23,543	63,175							
Southal Pergunnahs ...													
Total of Behar ...	14,83,108	7,470	716	2,072	2,40,353	954,040							
ORISSA.													
Balasore ...	50,805	300	2,046	547		123,060							

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of August 1883.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats ...	1,00,758	8,790	4,195		3,18,408	278,170
river steamers ...	9,67,070		2,316		10,303	
rail { East Indian ...	40,09,050	44,350	7,502	4,884	2,61,127	2,130,205
road { Eastern Bengal ...	10,53,840	17,440	3,005		90,070	22,380
sea ...	1,40,000	9,304	508	45	6,681	5,330
Grand Total of Exports in August ...	82,00,473	87,038	25,414	10,701	9,65,500	6,201,431
1883 ...	73,00,690	51,108	20,892	8,214	8,09,600	2,840,430

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 24th November 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.			STATION OBSERVATIONS.															
			DISTRICT.	Representative station.	AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.							Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.
					Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.		
ORISSA.	Pooree ...	Gopalpore ...	30.009	30.059	—	NW	163	80.6	67.0	78.5	64.0	71.6	—	73.3	68	0.0		
	False Point ...	False Point ...	30.046	30.088	—0.001	NE	110	83.9	63.0	80.8	58.6	68.7	—5.6	74.4	56	1.3		
	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	30.063	30.088	+0.008	O & NE	24	86.9	64.3	84.1	58.5	71.3	—3.5	76.4	67	0.3		
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	30.007	30.067	—	NNE	61	80.5	49.0	82.2	54.0	68.1	—	70.6	60	0.0		
	South-West Midnapore ...	Saugor Island ...	30.030	30.057	—0.014	N	184	83.2	64.3	79.2	59.0	69.9	—4.0	70.5	63	0.4		
	South 24-Pergunnahs ...	Midnapore ...	30.025	30.060	—	NW	—	78.5	49.7	75.0	53.9	64.1	—	70.2	44	0.0		
	Howrah ...	Calcutta ...	30.040	30.071	+0.016	NW	49	83.0	61.5	79.6	55.1	67.4	—4.9	71.5	45	0.0		
	Hooghly ...	Burdwan ...	30.074	30.078	+0.005	NW	43	83.5	61.3	80.6	55.3	69.9	—4.1	73.0	37	0.0		
	Bankura ...	Ranigunge ...	30.063	—	—	NW	111	86.0	68.8	82.0	58.6	67.3	—	77.5	80	0.0		
	West Burdwan ...	Berhampore ...	30.007	30.066	—0.001	N	43.7	85.6	61.7	80.5	58.0	67.1	—5.4	72.2	47	0.0		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Nudda ...	.....	Observatory not commenced.														
	Jessore ...	Jessore ...	30.023	30.068	+0.004	NW	37.3	80.1	60.5	82.1	50.8	68.5	—6.9	74.7	46	0.1		
	Khoolna ...	Chittagong ...	30.044	30.086	—0.001	O & N	38	83.1	62.2	78.9	58.3	69.1	—4.5	73.3	78	0.0		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Demagiri ...	Observations not received.															
	Backergunge ...	Barrisal ...	30.011	—	—	N	31.9	78.0	62.1	75.5	54.6	63.1	—	73.7	66	0.0		
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	30.080	30.087	—	N & C	6.9	86.5	64.7	80.8	56.4	68.5	—	73.7	66	—		
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	30.025	—	—	NW & NNW	45.3	84.5	62.5	81.0	57.5	69.7	—	70.9	66	0.4		
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	30.012	30.048	+0.001	W	45	85.3	60.0	80.4	58.4	69.4	—3.7	75.2	58	0.0		
	Commillah ...	Commillah ...	30.063	30.066	—	NNW	—	78.0	64.0	73.0	56.3	64.2	—	72.1	66	0.0		
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	30.006	—	—	NNW	90	80.4	67.1	81.4	50.0	70.5	—	71.0	72	0.0		
NORTH BENGAL.	Bogra and Pubna ...	Seraingunge ...	30.008	—	—	NW	45.6	82.8	60.3	79.4	53.3	66.4	—	71.7	60	0.0		
	Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beaulah ...	30.000	30.070	—	N	83.0	83.0	60.7	79.0	49.8	61.4	—	73.5	30	0.0		
	Dinagopore ...	Dinagopore ...	30.039	30.063	—	NW	68.1	83.6	60.1	80.8	53.4	67.2	—	75.1	41	0.0		
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	30.017	30.046	—	O	42	84.6	60.0	80.2	53.7	66.4	—	75.9	63	0.0		
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	30.028	30.028	—	ESE	66	82.9	61.1	79.2	50.0	67.6	—	72.3	70	0.1		
	Cooch Behar ...	Darjeeling Hill District ...	30.044	—	—	C & E	70	84.9	63.0	81.1	50.2	65.3	—	67.6	73	0.0		
	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	30.031	30.063	+0.014	C & NW	27	84.2	64.8	79.1	48.9	63.9	—0.5	69.1	63	0.0		
	North Bhagulpore ...	Durbhunga ...	30.038	30.076	+0.034	SW & NW	75	83.9	61.5	77.5	53.0	65.7	—4.9	67.3	59	0.0		
	Moulafferpore ...	Motihari ...	30.018	30.055	—	W	149	80.0	45.0	73.0	47.4	60.8	—	71.9	47	0.0		
	Durbhunga ...	Chupra ...	30.006	—	—	W	?	84.4	48.0	73.9	51.4	65.7	—	68.7	47	0.0		
SOUTH BENGAL.	Chumparan ...	Dahree ...	30.025	30.066	—	W & SW	—	72.0	51.0	69.0	54.6	61.8	—	63.9	41	0.0		
	Saran ...	Buxar ...	30.048	30.100	—	W & WNW	55.9	80.9	47.9	76.5	48.6	63.0	—	72.3	54	0.0		
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	30.035	30.062	—	WNW	103.3	82.3	47.1	76.9	49.9	63.6	—	67.0	47	0.0		
	Gya ...	Gya ...	30.039	30.080	—0.014	W	45	84.3	41.1	80.1	40.6	63.3	—0.6	74.0	37	0.0		
	Patna ...	Hankipore ...	30.033	30.066	+0.003	W	75	84.4	48.4	78.0	51.5	65.1	—3.7	68.4	43	0.0		
	South Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	30.030	30.061	—	NW	60.4	83.4	47.0	77.8	40.0	63.4	—	70.8	43	0.0		
	Monghyr ...	Doomka ...	30.045	—	—	NW	—	83.0	47.6	78.0	50.4	64.7	—	70.8	60	0.0		
	Southal Pergunnahs ...	Hazaribagh ...	30.014	30.065	—0.010	NW	120	77.4	49.8	74.2	51.8	63.0	—3.3	66.5	30	0.0		
	Lohardurga ...	Hanchoo ...	30.030	30.070	—	—	—	76.5	46.0	74.1	43.0	64.0	—	64.3	31	0.0		
	Manbhoom ...	Chyabass ...	30.030	—	—	NW	35.2	85.3	46.9	83.7	51.9	67.5	—	73.4	50	0.0		

Explanation of Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the year. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the rainfall are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the stations from that district, (i.e.) the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns, divided by the number of stations. A rain

for the week ending Friday, the 23rd November 1883.

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
	RAINFALL.												
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	ORISSA.
NH	NH	0'19	0'85	1'78	-0'93	01'46	55'87	+5'41	0'0	0'4	False Point	...	
NH	NH	0'25	0'10	0'92	-0'82	37'63	51'06	+5'97	0'0	0'2	Cuttack	Cuttack	
NH	NH	0'10	0'08	0'09	-0'06	50'43	54'01	-3'58	0'0	0'2	Balasore	Balasore	
NH	NH	0'03	NH	0'08	-0'05	50'33	62'44	-11'02	0'0	0'2	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
NH	NH	0'04	NH	0'27	-0'23	40'08	50'38	-10'30	0'0	0'1	Midnapore	Midnapore	
NH	NH	0'02	NH	0'39	-0'37	43'42	51'36	-7'94	0'0	0'2	Calcutta	Howrah	
NH	NH	0'01	0'06	0'09	-0'08	47'31	46'03	+0'69	0'0	0'0	Burdwan	Burdwan	
NH	NH	NH	0'38	0'31	+0'07	50'33	51'38	-0'45	0'0	0'0	Ranigunge	Bankura	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'35	-0'35	38'35	51'09	-12'74	0'0	0'0	Berhampore	Beerbhoom	
NH	NH	0'01	0'01	0'42	-0'41	34'21	50'33	-16'11	0'0	0'0	.....	West Burdwan
NH	NH	0'04	NH	0'42	-0'42	40'08	53'83	-13'80	0'0	0'1	Jessore	Moorshedabad	
NH	NH	0'11	NH	1'16	-1'05	124'03	125'53	-0'90	0'0	0'3	Chittagong	Nulda	EAST BENGAL.
NH	NH	0'06	0'21	1'09	-1'03	70'38	63'94	+6'44	0'0	0'2	Demagiri	Jessore	
NH	NH	0'08	NH	0'94	-0'86	55'31	78'50	-23'19	0'0	0'1	Harrisal	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
NH	NH	0'24	NH	1'96	-1'72	100'05	100'80	-0'75	0'0	0'2	Noakhally	Backergunge	
NH	NH	0'05	NH	0'35	-0'30	40'63	57'36	-16'73	0'0	0'0	Furzedpore	Noakhally	NORTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	0'05	NH	0'57	-0'52	43'43	62'24	-18'81	0'0	0'0	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	
NH	NH	0'06	NH	0'65	-0'59	54'31	71'73	-17'42	0'0	0'0	Dacca	Dacca	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'33	-0'33	43'39	60'37	-16'98	0'0	0'0	Commillah	Commillah	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'43	-0'43	34'75	58'27	-23'52	0'0	0'0	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	NORTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'24	-0'24	29'54	54'89	-25'35	0'0	0'0	Serajgunge	Bogra and Pubna	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'09	-0'09	59'14	60'21	-1'07	0'0	0'0	Rampore Beaulah	Rajshahye	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'12	-0'12	51'24	77'53	-26'29	0'0	0'0	Dinapore	Dinapore	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'08	-0'08	115'44	113'66	+0'48	0'0	0'0	Rangpore	Rangpore	NORTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'06	-0'06	115'44	113'66	+0'48	0'0	0'0	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	
NH	NH	0'07	NH	0'20	-0'20	159'53	152'06	+7'47	0'0	0'2	Cooch Behar	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'03	-0'03	51'24	58'35	-7'11	0'0	0'0	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'03	-0'03	51'24	58'35	-7'11	0'0	0'0	Purneah	Purneah	NORTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	0'02	NH	0'05	-0'03	39'07	42'21	-3'14	0'0	0'0	North Bhagulpore	North Bhagulpore	
NH	NH	0'05	NH	0'07	-0'07	51'45	45'48	+5'97	0'0	0'0	Mozafferpore	Mozafferpore	
NH	NH	0'04	NH	0'07	-0'07	54'73	41'54	+12'19	0'0	0'0	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
NH	NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Motihari	Chumprau	NORTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	0'06	NH	0'22	-0'16	30'50	39'54	-9'04	0'0	0'0	Ohupra	Saran	
NH	NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dehree	Shahabad	
NH	NH	0'06	NH	0'22	-0'16	30'50	39'54	-9'04	0'0	0'0	Buxar	Shahabad	
NH	NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arrah	...	SOUTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	0'03	0'19	-0'16	57'00	40'10	+16'90	0'0	0'0	Gya	Gya	
NH	NH	0'01	NH	0'14	-0'13	41'35	39'70	+1'65	0'0	0'0	Bankipore	Patna	
NH	NH	NH	NH	0'14	-0'14	57'34	43'01	+14'33	0'0	0'0	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore	
NH	NH	NH	0'06	0'17	-0'09	20'03	49'98	-29'95	0'0	0'0	Monghyr	Monghyr	SOUTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	0'03	0'27	-0'24	40'31	47'80	-7'49	0'0	0'0	Doonka	South Pargunnah	
NH	NH	0'03	1'22	0'24	+0'98	43'09	46'01	-2'92	0'0	0'0	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	
NH	NH	NH	10'11	0'27	-0'16	50'90	51'43	-0'53	0'0	0'0	Ranchoo	Lohardugga	
NH	NH	NH	10'11	0'27	-0'16	50'90	51'43	-0'53	0'0	0'0	Chyobass	Manbhoom	SOUTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	NH	10'11	0'27	-0'16	50'90	51'43	-0'53	0'0	0'0	Chyobass	Singbhoom	

period for the past one year. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" for the period in question during the past 10 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received day by day on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 23rd of November 1883.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 23rd November.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 23rd November.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 17th November.	Sunday, 18th November.	Monday, 19th November.	Tuesday, 20th November.	Wednesday, 21st November.	Thursday, 22nd November.	Friday, 23rd November.	Number rainy days.	of rainfall week.				
ORISSA	Purora	Purora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1.44	1.75	57.22	50.43
		Khurdah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.41	1.43	57.22	50.43
		Bampur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.92	1.85	63.75	40.13
		False Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.20	2.03	63.94	45.94
		Hookitola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1.07	—	—	48.20
		Banki	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.30	0.30	64.69	54.60
		Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.77	63.75	53.79
		Kendrapara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.72	65.90	53.43
	Balasore	Jajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		Chandbali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.11	1.85	64.69	53.30
		Bhadrach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.05	1.00	60.47	51.05
		Rorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.77	62.63	53.25
		Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	1.02	62.06	57.24
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Jodasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.40	Nil	61.77	53.00
		Baripodah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.75	0.75	47.61	54.98
		Contal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.83	62.18	62.71
		Sanger Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.77	50.10	65.00
		Tumlook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.44	43.00	60.63
	24 Pergunnahs	Midnapore (Ghatal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.01	0.28	38.60	47.75
		Diamond Har-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.10	36.75	54.37
		bour.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.45	42.08	59.03
		Alipore Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.01	0.40	39.72	53.02
		Barraekpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.01	0.61	38.80	48.73
	Howrah	Dum-Dum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.30	40.39	51.35
		Baraset	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.36	35.72	49.95
		Buseorhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.43	55.20	52.76
		Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.40	37.31	51.50
		Mohamaka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.62	48.92	52.26
	Hooghly	(Oloheriah.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		Scrumptore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.01	0.27	40.61	40.60
		Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.03	0.26	40.44	47.07
	Burdwan	Jehanabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.29	47.95	56.09
		Culha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.48	40.73	44.03
		Burdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.40	53.33	47.45
	Bankoora	Catwa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.23	0.29	41.02	48.30
		Rauregunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.62	0.13	54.31	46.21
		Bankoora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.11	0.10	45.77	50.14
	Beerbhoom	Bishenpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.03	0.03	45.81	49.81
		Mahara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.58	0.22	44.01	49.51
		Khatra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.80	0.02	40.73	57.19
	Nuddea	Bh. Soory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.10	0.14	61.70	52.07
		Hetanpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.41	0.14	65.79	54.93
		Bongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.80	58.19	52.18
	Khoolna	Ramrhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.00	45.13	45.00
		Kuchinghur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.44	24.44	40.01
		Choudalunga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.05	0.20	24.43	53.16
		Mcherpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.02	0.18	38.91	48.09
		Koochta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.32	55.91	55.13
	Jessore	Bathira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.48	60.12	55.07
		Baghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.50	45.05	51.11
		Khoolna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.52	55.08	55.37
	Moorshedabad	Narsil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.51	53.12	48.33
		Jessore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.34	37.80	53.92
		Jhemdah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.20	30.10	55.45
	Chittagong	Magoorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.30	30.60	49.50
		Kandi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.52	42.80	51.79
		Bampur Haut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.24	40.20	50.35
		Herbampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.55	53.85	52.70
		Lalbagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.03	32.52	51.05
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Asimungo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0.01	0.27	39.07	51.70
		Jamungo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.12	33.07	44.11
		Lalgola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.01	38.12	50.81
	Backergunge	Patuakhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	1.11	64.01	60.05
		Porowpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.07	40.25	71.37
		Burrisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.52	61.20	67.00
	Noakholly	Bhola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.83	60.97	64.26
		Noakholly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	1.10	—	—
		Fenny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	2.30	104.42	110.13
	Furzedpore	Madaypore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.31	43.20	67.64
		Furzedpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.30	30.23	61.27
		Goalundo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.38	39.44	65.54
	Dacca	Munahigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.74	44.71	71.81
		Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.40	43.20	60.61
		Nurungunge		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
	Comilla	Mamungunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.20	—	60.10
		Comilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.68	70.07	75.60
		Chandpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.47	70.55	80.34
	Mymensingh	Brasmanburia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.47	—	62.27
		Kishoregunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.42	—	72.33
		Atia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.20	45.75	50.44
	Netrakona	Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.34	45.24	75.46
		Jamshpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	0.27	35.07	60.30
		Netrakona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	70.38	—

1. Die folgenden Aussagen sind als Wahr (W) oder Falsch (F) zu bewerten. (4 Punkte)
 a) Die Funktion $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ ist eine bijektive Abbildung von \mathbb{R} nach \mathbb{R} . (F)
 b) Die Funktion $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ ist eine bijektive Abbildung von \mathbb{R} nach \mathbb{R}_+ . (W)
 c) Die Funktion $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ ist eine bijektive Abbildung von \mathbb{R}_+ nach \mathbb{R}_+ . (W)
 d) Die Funktion $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ ist eine bijektive Abbildung von \mathbb{R}_+ nach \mathbb{R} . (F)

Explanation — Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

2026 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 28, 1883.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province:—

METEOROLOGICAL DISTRICT.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Average for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since May 15th.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	86.9	40.0	81.4	86.4	69.0	-4.5	NH	0.14	-0.14	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.31	1.17	55.75	54.07
South-West Bengal	86.1	40.6	79.8	84.3	67.2	-4.5	NH	0.02	-0.02	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.06	0.36	42.53	51.24
East Bengal	86.5	52.1	78.7	87.4	64.1	-4.1	NH	0.07	-0.07	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.01	0.83	65.24	77.02
North Bengal	84.8	40.7	79.7	83.0	62.4	-5.6	NH	NH	0	0.0	0.0	0	NH	0.29	55.37	74.50
North Bihar	84.4	44.8	77.5	80.4	61.0	-5.1	NH	0.03	-0.03	0.0	0.1	-0.1	NH	0.05	41.31	47.77
South Bihar	84.4	41.1	76.8	80.3	63.3	-5.6	NH	0.01	-0.01	0.0	0.0	0	0.02	0.17	37.27	42.97
Chutia Nagpur	77.4	40.0	74.1	82.9	63.5	-3.3	NH	0.01	-0.01	0.0	0.0	0	0.03	0.25	64.77	67.61

* Singbhoon not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th November 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

1. The number of deaths recorded during the month of September 1883, in the districts in Bengal which are under registration, amounted, as computed from the returns, to 101,530 among a population of 66,162,926. The death-rate represented by these numbers is 18.36 per 1,000, as opposed to 18.12 per 1,000 during the preceding month, and 17.88 per 1,000 during the corresponding month of the past year.

2. The following districts furnished the highest proportions of deaths:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Birbhum	37.32	Patna	25.02
Rajshahye	34.20	Murshidabad	25.03
Nudda	28.02	Hazaribagh	25.08
Gya	28.32		

3. The deaths of the month under notice were reported to be due to the undermentioned diseases at the rates per 1,000 of population exhibited opposite them, as contrasted with the results of the preceding month and of the corresponding month of the past year.

Ratio per mille during the months of—			
	September 1883.	September 1882.	August 1883.
Cholera	36	84	1.20
Small-pox	03	04	07
Fever	13.92	13.44	12.72
Bowel-complaints	84	84	84
Injury	48	48	60
Other causes	2.40	1.92	2.40

The above figures indicate that, with the exception of the death-rate from fever as compared with both the past periods under notice and of that from the diseases classified under the head of "other causes" as compared with September 1882, there was no enhancement of mortality during September 1883 from the rest of the diseases.

4. The highest fatal results from cholera and fever were returned from the following districts. The other diseases do not appear to have prevailed with more than ordinary severity anywhere.

Cholera.			Fever.		
	Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.	
Cuttack	2.61		Rajshahye	32.64	
Gya	2.28		Birbhum	31.80	
Mozufferpore	1.44		Nudda	25.20	
Chumparun	1.44		Murshidabad	23.04	
Julpaiguri	1.20		Gya	21.24	
Shahabad	1.08		Hazaribagh	20.40	
			Rungpore	20.28	
			Burdwan	19.68	
			Bankura	19.32	

5. Distributed under the heads of *Sex*, *Class*, and *Age*, the mortality of the month stands thus:—

According to Sex.			According to Class.			According to Age.		
	Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.	
Males	19.80	Christians	12.00	Under 1 year	111.36			
Females	16.92	Hindus	18.72	1 and under 5 years	21.60			
		Mahomedans	17.76	5 " 10 "	11.16			
		Budhists	8.40	10 " 15 "	10.32			
		Other classes	18.72	15 " 20 "	12.48			
				20 " 30 "	12.36			
				30 " 40 "	13.44			
				40 " 50 "	17.76			
				50 " 60 "	25.20			
				60 years and upwards	38.62			

F. W. A. DEFAECK,

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 26th November 1883.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Deaths in the Districts in Bengal for the month of September 1883.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.										DEATHS FROM—										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIOD.		DEATHS AMONG—		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
		Males.		Females.		Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in the previous month.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Males.	Females.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.					
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	683,295	723,535	1,406,830	8	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Bachchan	881,473	534,316	1,415,789	2	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Medinipur	1,244,571	1,273,548	2,518,119	8	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Shanpur	171,365	177,549	348,914	14	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Havrah	316,619	318,902	635,521	26	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
FIRIDPORE.	24 Pergunnahs	973,190	931,420	1,904,610	60	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Nadua	868,170	889,442	1,757,612	11	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Jessore	800,271	809,101	1,609,372	17	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Wundilabad	684,885	674,207	1,359,092	16	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Rhowda	668,055	511,546	1,179,601	9	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
RAJSHAHIE AND COCHIN BHAIR.	Dumrao	782,292	782,454	1,564,746	44	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Tejgaon	690,280	678,412	1,368,692	44	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Bangura	1,097,701	1,030,563	2,128,264	56	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Pahra	375,477	361,681	737,158	1	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Chandpur	648,311	661,417	1,309,728	1	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
DACCA.	Dacca	80,918	66,231	147,149	1	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Chittagong	305,555	276,097	581,652	60	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Feridpoore	1,059,363	1,042,457	2,101,820	13	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Backergunge	973,479	927,410	1,900,889	13	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Mymensingh	1,553,397	1,468,559	3,021,956	24	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	770,595	748,445	1,519,040	4	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Chittagong	831,619	690,662	1,522,281	4	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Chittagong	415,248	405,534	820,782	1	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Chittagong	858,753	898,073	1,756,826	71	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Chittagong	1,043,441	1,031,541	2,074,982	477	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
PATNA.	Patna	309,250	1,014,030	1,323,280	193	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Shahabad	1,535,731	1,310,339	2,846,070	354	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Montreppore	1,595,785	1,357,039	2,952,824	16	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Imbhangia	1,081,635	1,103,317	2,184,952	66	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Saran	1,081,635	1,103,317	2,184,952	66	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
BAGLPORE.	Chauramun	370,627	869,881	1,240,508	224	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Monabur	948,124	1,000,650	1,948,774	77	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Rasulpore	970,110	987,089	1,957,199	130	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Purneah	937,080	911,607	1,848,687	18	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Malah	844,965	873,420	1,718,385	1	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
ORISSA.	Southern Pergunnahs	788,330	782,743	1,571,073	1	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Orissa	877,702	917,363	1,795,065	408	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Orissa	441,960	441,478	883,438	41	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Balasore	461,461	443,250	904,711	26	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Orissa	244,303	259,320	503,623	23	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
CHOTA NAAGPORE.	Chota Naagpore	740,637	812,257	1,552,894	43	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Chota Naagpore	240,678	280,868	521,546	18	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Chota Naagpore	525,325	532,099	1,057,424	9	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Chota Naagpore	240,678	280,868	521,546	18	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
	Chota Naagpore	525,325	532,099	1,057,424	9	1	1,684	20	24	324	336	72	10	18	13	24	2	37	22	22	1,372	2,154	24.75	21.94	104					
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE		24,331,100	24,331,100	48,662,200	1,015	1	77,125	4,785	5,206	13,501	161,830	735	103	13,501	735	43	3,405	13,501	13,501	13,501	84,576	84,576	19.90	19.90	115					

[illegible]

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

F. W. A. DEFA BECK,

The 26th November 1893.

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

THE returns received from the first class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 10th November 1883, disclose the following results:—

(1) That births were registered in the proportion of 24·5 per 1,000 of the living and deaths at 31·8 per 1,000, as opposed to 23·6 and 30·1 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 3rd November, indicating improvement in the record of both events.

(2) That the following Municipalities returned the highest proportions of births and deaths:—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Uterparah ..	..	47·2	Purneah ..	..	55·4
Chittagong ..	..	44·6	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	..	48·8
Serampore ..	..	41·3	Burdwan ..	..	47·3
Bhagulpore ..	..	39·8	Hughli ..	..	47·0
Gya ..	..	35·5	Narayngunge ..	..	41·4
Hughli ..	..	34·9	Gya ..	..	37·6
Comillah ..	..	34·7	Serampore ..	..	37·3
Chuprah ..	..	34·2	Darjeeling ..	..	37·0
Arrah ..	..	33·5	Monghyr ..	..	31·6
Santipore ..	..	32·3	Comillah ..	..	30·8
			Santipore ..	..	30·2
			Patna ..	..	29·5
			Midnapore ..	..	29·4
			Uterparah ..	..	28·3
			Kishnaghur ..	..	26·3
			Poori ..	..	25·7

(3) That the mortality from the diseases columned in the annexed table, contrasted with the death-rates from same causes during the preceding week, stands as noted below:—

			Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
			10th November.	3rd November.
Cholera ..	..	..	2·1	2·2
Small-pox ..	..	..	·03	..
Fever ..	..	..	17·1	15·1
Bowel-complaints ..	..	..	4·0	4·6
Injury ..	..	..	·4	·3
Other causes ..	..	..	8·1	7·9

The only noticeable point disclosed by the above figures is that there was an increase in the death-rate from fever to the extent of 2 per 1,000 of the population under consideration.

(4) That while small-pox proved fatal only in the Howrah town at the rate of 6 per 1,000 of its population, the other diseases caused the highest mortality in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Other causes.
Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.	Ratio per mille.
Hughli .. 13·4	Purneah .. 45·0	Darjeeling 14·8	Poori .. 17·1
Serampore .. 11·8	Burdwan .. 30·5	Monghyr .. 9·0	Comillah .. 15·4
Purneah .. 6·9	Santipore .. 25·9		Gya .. 15·0
Suburbs of Calcutta 4·5	Suburbs of Calcutta .. 25·4		Suburbs of Calcutta .. 14·1
Bhagulpore .. 3·6	Narayngunge 24·8		Narayngunge .. 12·4
	Ranaghat .. 24·0		Burdwan .. 10·7
	Midnapore .. 23·2		Dacca .. 9·1
	Hughli .. 22·6		
	Kishnaghur 22·5		
	Darjeeling .. 22·2		

(5) That under the heads of Sex, Class and Age the mortality was distributed as follows:—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males ..	33·6	Christians ..	18·9	Under 1 year ..	227·0
Females ..	29·7	Hindus ..	33·9	1 and under 5 years ..	41·6
		Mahomedans ..	26·9	5 and under 10 ..	16·6
		Budhists ..	48·4	10 and under 15 ..	14·9
		Other classes ..	36·4	15 and under 20 ..	20·9
				20 and under 30 ..	33·7
				30 and under 40 ..	18·5
				40 and under 50 ..	24·4
				50 and under 60 ..	41·1
				60 years and upwards ..	76·2

F. W. A. DEFABECK,

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 26th November 1883.

Statement showing the Results of the Registrations of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 10th November 1883.

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—												
SEX.												
DISEASE.												
RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.												
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.												
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK.												
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F. W. A. DEFAECK,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 26th November 1883.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th November 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in situ.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1883.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	18th	183.9	9.8	29.016	67.8	80.6	22.8	58.8	60.3	0.434	51.4	65	WNW and calm ...	63	Nil.	Chiefly clear, ☐, ☐.
"	19th	183.4	9.7	29.994	64.9	78.5	24.2	54.3	58.3	.398	53.6	60	NNW and calm ...	61	"	Chiefly clear, ☐, ☐.
"	20th	182.6	9.7	.977	64.1	78.4	23.5	54.9	57.5	.389	52.0	68	NNW, N and calm ...	46	"	Clear, ☐.
"	21st	182.8	9.7	.961	63.6	76.8	22.0	54.8	56.8	.373	50.8	67	NNW and calm ...	58	"	Clear, ☐.
"	22nd	182.0	9.7	.970	62.4	76.6	25.5	51.1	54.6	.323	46.9	57	NNW and calm ...	41	"	Clear, ☐, ☐.
"	23rd	127.6	9.7	.937	65.0	76.6	24.3	52.8	57.8	.384	51.9	63	NNW and calm ...	27	"	Clear, ☐.
"	24th	187.3	9.5	.908	66.3	76.1	22.3	55.8	60.4	.447	55.8	68	NNE, NNW and calm	42	"	Chiefly clear, ☐, ☐.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.966

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 29.993

The total number of hours of bright sunshine of the seven days ... 6.8

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 64.9

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 72.9

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 29.5

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 80.6

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... 15

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 65

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 70

The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th November 1883 ... Nil.

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 0.01

The total fall from 1st January to 24th November 1883 ... 50.04

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 65.15

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

= fog, ☐ dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA.

7th 26th November 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 18th to 24th November 1883.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November	18th	60.9	81.3	21.3	60.1	61.0	.419	54.0	57	Nil
"	19th	61.8	80.0	2.2	60.8	61.9	.340	51.4	6	"
"	20th	67.0	78.8	2.8	65.2	61.8	.403	53.1	61	"
"	21st	66.8	79.0	23.8	65.2	68.4	.379	51.3	57	"
"	22nd	64.8	78.2	24.5	63.7	67.9	.400	52.1	63	"
"	23rd	65.8	78.4	24.8	64.1	66.8	.435	55.0	68	"
"	24th	67.1	78.8	21.7	67.1	61.7	.479	57.8	72	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 67.0

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 27.6

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 81.3

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 62%

The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th November 1883 ... Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 26th November 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

**Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway during five weeks ending
29th September 1883.**

The audited figures for the period are as follows:—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	Materials carried on Revenue account, including maintenance.	
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1883	974,674	10,00,385	58,10,756	29,55,031	39,61,306	42,61,826	1,60,449
1882	933,368	10,50,174	65,07,335	31,67,837	34,27,031	37,45,563	1,60,779
Increase	41,306	...	7,02,581	7,88,066	7,38,377	5,16,263	...
Per cent.	4.35	...	10.48	25.60	21.56	13.78	...
Decrease	...	49,789	...	...	...	...	230
Per cent.	...	4.70	...	...	...	...	...

COACHING.

The increase in passengers appears in 3rd class ordinary traffic.
The receipts from passengers have fallen off owing to the decrease in Military traffic.
The usual statements giving details of the coaching traffic follow:—

Statement of audited coaching traffic during five weeks ending 29th September 1883, as compared with 1882.

DESCRIPTIONS.	1883.		1882.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Ordinary ...	3,206	27,008	3,008	25,489	198	1,519	...	...
{ Military ...	84	723	124	1,071	...	...	40	848
Total	3,290	27,731	3,132	26,560	158	1,171	40	848
Second class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Ordinary ...	9,384	30,634	9,304	24,736	80	11,898	...	...
{ Military ...	671	2,350	1,054	4,172	...	...	483	1,822
Total	10,055	32,984	10,358	28,908	300	14,186	483	1,822
Intermediate class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Ordinary ...	35,868	29,244	38,547	33,243	...	...	2,679	4,099
{ Military ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	35,868	29,244	38,547	33,243	...	...	2,679	4,099
Third class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Ordinary ...	928,140	8,32,605	878,854	6,23,286	49,286	9,319	...	...
{ Military ...	1,470	3,479	2,371	10,387	...	...	901	6,908
Total	929,610	8,36,084	881,225	6,33,673	49,286	9,319	901	6,908
Luggage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Ordinary ...	...	21,183	...	16,700	...	4,483	...	...
{ Military ...	...	867	...	12,224	...	...	...	11,357
Total	...	22,050	...	28,924	...	6,874	...	11,357
Horses, carriages and dogs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Ordinary ...	...	7,832	...	13,202	...	...	...	5,370
{ Military ...	...	725	...	46,780	...	...	...	46,055
Total	...	8,557	...	59,982	...	...	...	51,425
Parcels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Ordinary ...	...	20,512	...	16,352	...	4,160	...	...
{ Military ...	...	21,534	...	20,601	...	933	...	...
Total	...	42,046	...	36,953	...	5,093	...	...
Other traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Military ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	978,674	10,00,385	933,368	10,50,174	45,306	27,624	4,100	77,413
Net	...	...	...	...	45,317	...	...	49,730

Coaching Traffic during five weeks ending 29th September 1883.

STATIONS.	No.	Rs.	REMARKS.
INCREASES.			
Calcutta	30	3,000	3rd class passengers for Doorga Poojah holidays.
Howrah	4,120	...	Ditto ditto.
Bally	6-0	...	Ditto to Howrah and Bankipore.
Konnagar	1,040	220	Ditto long journey passengers.
Scrumpore	2,300	130	Ditto to Bankipore, Gya and Ben-ree.
Seoraphuli	2,140	1,030	3rd class passengers.
Bridynbati	1,600	30	Ditto.
Bhadreswar	1,400	170	Ditto to up-country stations.
Chanderwagore	1,440	610	3rd class passengers.
Hughly	4,770	2,000	Ditto to up-country stations.
Pandua	980	100	Ditto ditto.
Bonchen	1,050	680	Ditto ditto.
Murari	1,190	830	Ditto to Howrah and Burdwan.
Mo-larpur	760	70	Ditto.
Bamposse Hunt	1,110	260	3rd class passengers to Gya.
Chatt a	940	190	Ditto to Nalhati, Murari and Bamposse Hunt.
Bhagalpur	410	60	Ditto to Howrah, Bankipore, Turbott State Railway and Gya.
Increase.	...	Dec case.	...

STATIONS.	No.	Rs.	REMARKS.
INCREASES—continued.			
Suitangunge...	480	53	Rhaduresh Pooromasi mela.
Monchyr ...	...	570	3rd class passengers to Baidyanath, Darbhanga and Gya.
Raneegunge ...	1,960	1,920	Passengers returning home from Juggermuth pilgrimag.
Mokameh ...	3,030	2,330	Pilgrims to Baidyanath and Mirzapur.
Ditto Ghat ...	2,010	2,080	Opening of station.
Kushrampur ...	5,830	1,740	Ditto.
Patna ...	3,350	3,610	Coolies to Howrah and pilgrims to Futwah, Kushrampur and Benares.
Bankipar ...	1,350	3,470	Deogha Poojah Holidays and passengers returning from Gya.
Koolwar ...	570	510	Ditto.
Arrah ...	1,760	1,180	3rd class passengers.
Beha ...	...	750	Ditto to Howrah, Arrah and Dumraon.
Dumraon ...	3,060	690	Ditto.
Boxar ...	2,050	900	Coolies to Howrah and Hooghly.
Chausa ...	650	830	3rd class passengers to Howrah.
Benares ...	...	1,880	Ditto to Howrah and Gya mela.
Chunar ...	310	...	Ditto to Mirzapur and Benares.
Sutna ...	370	470	Ditto to Naini, Allahabad and Delhi.
Katol ...	440	80	Ditto to Naini and Jubbulpore.
Manauri ...	700	160	Gya mela.
Iharwari ...	59	310	3rd class passengers.
Nirathu ...	500	390	Ditto.
Kurbigwan ...	580	370	Ditto.
Cawnpore ...	390	...	Ditto to Allahabad, Howrah and pilgrims to Gya.
Total Increase	57,770	33,930	
DECREASES.			
Howrah ...	...	9,850	Junmose holiday and pilgrims to Baidyanath, Gya and Benares.
Nalhati ...	160	3,980	2nd and 3rd class passengers to Mokameh and Agra.
Monchyr ...	760	...	3rd class passengers to Suitangunge, Luckeeserai Baidyanath and Barhee.
Baidyanath ...	8,390	11,940	Gya passenger and opening of Deoghur Railway.
Barh ...	1,590	2,170	Opening of Mokameh Ghat Branch.
Futwah ...	1,070	240	Baruni mela.
Beha ...	240	...	3rd class passengers.
Moghalsera ...	380	980	Gya mela.
Benares ...	3,110	...	Ditto.
Chunar ...	...	1,040	3rd class passengers to Howrah, Bankipore and soldiers to Dinapore.
Mirzapur ...	1,710	1,530	3rd class passengers.
Allahabad ...	3,740	21,640	Ditto to Howrah, Bankipore, Benares, Mirzapur, Cawnpore, Agra and Gya.
Cawnpore ...	...	690	Ditto to Allahabad, Agra, Hathras and Muttra.
Phaphund ...	870	770	3rd class passengers.
Agra Fort ...	2,460	6,480	Passengers returning from Muttra fair.
Hathras Road ...	1,710	3,410	Ditto ditto.
Delhi ...	13,300	4,540	3rd class passengers.
Vid Ghandabad ...	800	24,540	Mules and camp followers for Egyptian expedition.
Total Decrease	59,150	81,680	
Net	18,620	47,750	
	Increases.	Decreases.	

GOODS.

The traffic shows a satisfactory increase of 85 per cent. over 1882 contributed chiefly by wheat, rice and foreign railway materials.

The following fluctuations appear in staples:—

Coal, down.

up.

Cotton.

Ghee.

Grain.

Gunny.

Copper.

Ordnance stores.

Hides.

INCREASES.

Iron.

Mowah flower.

Piero-goods.

Foreign railway material.

Foods.

Sugar.

DECREASES.

Construction material.

Salt.

REMARKS.

Coal, up ... Mds 22,780 Rs. 5,970
Despatches for the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Oudh and Rohilkund Railway have improved.

Coal, down ... Mds 1,09,230 Rs. 21,790

The increase is chiefly from the Asansol, Sitarampur and Barakar Collieries.

Cotton ... Mds. 4,650 Rs. 8,010

An advance of prices in Calcutta appears to have led to a moderate business.

Ghee ... Mds. 3,950 Rs. 10,860

The demand in Calcutta was brisk, and supplies were forwarded from stations in the North-West:—

GRAIN.

	Mds.	Rs.
1. Barley	12,060	2,040
2. Rice	3,14,960	1,17,690
3. Wheat	10,77,70	8,82,020
4. Other grain	55,670	12,080
5. Pulses	21,890	8,880
	14,81,650	5,24,510

Item 1.—Consignments of barley booked from stations on the Oudh and Rohilkund to stations on the Muthra-Hathras line, and to Agra.

Item 2.—This increase is chiefly in upwards rice despatched from Bengal to the North-West.

Item 3.—In September 1882, the exportation of Indian wheat was small compared with 1881. This year, however, owing to a rise in prices at the beginning of the month and low stocks in Calcutta, there was a steady demand for Europe.

Item 4.—General increase consequent upon cheapness of food-grains.

Item 5.—Pulses were despatched steadily to Calcutta and other places from the Patna district.

Gunny ... Mds. 31,310 Rs. 22,590

Extra consignments sent up-country from the Bengal mills for country produce.

Iron ... Mds. 17,100 Rs. 3,060

This consisted principally of special consignments of iron pipes despatched from Howrah to Burdwan; also telegraph material for Barilly, and iron work to Patna and Benares.

Mowah flower ... Mds. 23,140 Rs. 3,420

Consignments from stations on the Jubbulpore line to Bombay for export to Europe; also from chord line to Howrah.
 Piece-goods ... Mds. 12,630 Rs. 3,840
 The approach of the native holidays led to some enquiry from the up-country markets, chiefly below Benares, which will explain the comparatively small increase in receipts.
 Foreign railway material ... Mds. 2,87,680 Rs. 1,77,320
 Made up principally of bridge materials, rails and other permanent-way material and rolling-stock despatched from Howrah to Mokamah, Patna, Benares and Bareilly for the various works under construction.
 Seeds ... Mds. 2,12,390 Rs. 20,360
 The despatches having been made from stations nearer to Calcutta this year, also to Bombay via Jubbulpore, via Agra and via Delhi from stations near the junctions, the receipts have not increased in proportion to the weight carried.
 Sugar ... Mds. 24,210 Rs. 7,570
 Increases in supplies despatched to Howrah, Rajputana and the Punjab appear at Patna Ghat, Arrah, Buxar via Cawnpore and via Aligarh.

DECREASES.

Copper ... Mds. 6,000 Rs. 7,870
 This decrease appears at Howrah, whence moderate despatches only were sent up-country.
 Ordnance stores ... Mds. 7,520 Rs. 9,150
 Consequent upon the extra traffic carried in 1882 for the Egyptian expedition.
 Hides ... Mds. 10,670 Rs. 10,440
 This traffic depends entirely on the foreign demand, and this appears to have been good, but supplies are stated as not equal to it.
 Construction account material ... Mds. 25,640 Rs. 6,580
 The doubling of the line above Buxar was proceeding in 1882.
 Salt ... Mds. 13,750 Rs. 5,350
 This falling off is in salt via Agra.
 The train mileage for the period has been, excluding maintenance and locomotive coal train mileage,—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1883	3,01,674	5,70,193	8,71,867
1882	2,63,131	4,16,408	6,79,539
Increase	38,543	1,53,785	1,92,328
Decrease			

Earnings per train mile, excluding materials carried on Maintenance and Revenue account,—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
1883	3 5 6	5 2 11	6 8 9
1882	4 0 5	5 3 4	6 12 0
Increase			
Decrease	0 10 11	0 0 5	0 8 3

Shunting mileage—Decrease hours 1,213.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during five weeks ending 20th September 1883.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		NET.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Mds.	Mds.	Ra.	Ra.	Mds.	Ra.
Beer, Commissariat	7,200	9,400	3,800	6,670	2,240	3,100
“ not Commissariat	3,150	3,500	4,440	4,400	150	40
Betel-nuts and leaves	12,040	14,100	10,020	14,020	2,000	3,700
Boots and shoes	2,830	3,450	4,010	5,160	800	1,150
Brass and brass-ware	20,030	19,030	17,570	15,970	1,600	1,600
Bricks	12,160	7,930	2,550	1,500	1,050	1,050
Coal, up	4,60,200	4,30,400	2,30,540	2,42,510	11,970	11,970
“ down	18,27,440	19,36,050	2,64,000	2,76,000	1,09,250	21,700
Copper and copper-ware	16,050	10,950	24,850	16,000	8,850	6,000
Cotton	29,000	34,150	34,640	42,650	8,010	8,010
“ twist	10,500	17,010	18,030	18,200	270	270
Dye-wood	8,100	6,440	7,300	8,800	1,500	1,500
Empty coops, &c.	13,310	7,370	5,350	3,000	2,350	2,350
Firewood	22,280	17,800	1,510	1,200	310	310
Fruits	10,040	20,800	14,000	13,870	1,830	1,830
Glass and glass-ware	5,000	5,400	6,300	6,100	200	200
Ghee and oil	27,000	41,640	41,200	52,150	3,950	10,950
G. B. T. packages	220	20	700	70	150	150
Government Commissariat stores	9,670	6,010	10,030	6,870	3,160	3,160
Ordnance stores	10,800	12,310	30,550	21,400	9,150	9,150
“ Harley	3,330	15,340	440	2,450	12,000	2,040
“ Ona	4,300	630	1,370	220	4,080	4,170
GRAINS, BEANS, & PULSES.						
“ Rice	2,10,320	2,25,830	57,880	1,76,570	3,14,000	1,17,000
“ Wheat	3,44,380	1,40,400	1,47,260	5,30,180	10,77,070	3,82,920
“ Other grains	1,07,120	1,67,700	30,530	30,500	60,770	12,000
“ Pulses of all kinds	1,51,970	1,74,000	40,500	40,500	21,000	8,000
Gunny	47,210	78,520	31,440	54,000	31,310	22,590
Hides and horns	28,050	22,280	27,350	26,800	550	550
Indigo	6,300	6,30	3,200	2,500	800	800
Iron	91,620	1,04,020	75,540	78,000	17,100	5,000
Jaggree	41,570	40,780	11,000	9,870	1,130	1,130
Lac	42,020	44,970	24,080	26,380	2,300	1,710
Minerals	76,330	71,000	15,410	15,070	340	340
Mowah flower	13,000	40,080	1,000	5,900	2,640	2,640
Oil-cake	10,930	11,70	2,100	2,240	340	340
Opium	700	700	770	1,300	530	530
Paper	10,670	11,320	15,440	14,200	1,240	1,240
Piece-goods	1,37,330	1,40,000	1,62,710	1,60,050	12,660	3,560
Railway materials—Construction account	70,000	44,480	7,070	1,140	68,860	23,640
“ For-cash	40,300	3,410	30,570	2,07,890	2,07,040	1,77,320
“ “	22,700	23,880	7,500	7,500	1,670	1,670
“ “	4,72,880	4,50,130	1,35,560	1,30,210	5,350	5,350
“ “	4,000	5,000	19,040	25,000	8,070	8,120
“ “	9,22,280	11,34,410	3,40,170	3,60,620	2,12,330	20,350
“ “	3,700	3,700	4,030	3,700	30	30
“ “	11,960	19,010	18,850	13,840	5,010	1,500
“ “	11,040	8,830	10,740	8,740	2,000	2,000
“ “	80,000	80,000	12,350	14,320	2,000	1,990
“ “	1,30,410	1,64,020	68,160	55,750	24,210	7,670
“ “	2,000	3,880	2,000	2,700	700	700
“ “	25,700	2,360	6,070	7,170	2,000	200
“ “	30,030	34,000	13,500	17,500	4,000	4,210
“ “	5,100	6,670	2,320	5,200	1,470	2,040
“ “	6,720	6,380	9,220	9,440	600	220
“ “	1,40,610	1,52,830	1,40,700	1,41,270	12,220	10,570
Miscellaneous						
Total	60,00,000	80,72,770	21,06,380	20,82,350	22,87,700	8,43,510

URBAN RAILWAY, 19th Traffic Manager.

**Statement of Fluctuations of Goods Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway
for the month of October 1883.**

*Abstract of the principal commodities carried over the Line during the month of October 1883,
as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		Total in 1882.	Total in 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ala
Food-grain
Ginger
Gunny-bags
Jute
Miscellaneous
Piece-goods
Railway material
Salt
Sugar
Tea
Tobacco
Total

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

THOUGH the Pooja Holidays fell most inopportunately in the middle of the month under review, there is only a small decrease of 311.43 tons to record in the net results of the month's working in comparison with the same period last year. The total weight lifted was 16,225.41 tons as against 16,536.84 tons in last October. The jute traffic has recovered from its recent depression, and is better by 327.00 tons than last October's despatches. A very large traffic has also been done in salt. On the other hand, however, decreases have to be noted against food-grain, gunny-bags, tea, and tobacco. These are, however, due to causes beyond control.

INCREASES.

Jute ... Tons 327.00
Though prices have advanced on last quotations the demand for this staple continues. This increase will nearly cover the falling off in the despatches of gunny-bags.
Miscellaneous ... Tons 377.85
The traffic under this designation has in previous fluctuation reports been recorded under "All other goods"; for the past two months it has shewn signs of improving.
Piece-goods ... Tons 195.36
The present increase is chiefly due to despatches of a suitable class of goods for Pooja requirements. Now that this enquiry has apparently been satisfied, a decline will doubtless ensue.
Salt ... Tons 642.19
The large traffic done in this article is apparently due to a larger demand setting in as the country becomes drier and more accessible by road.

DECREASES.

Ala ... Tons 41.03
As anticipated this traffic has declined. It will continue to do so now that the cold season has set in, and fewer public engagements will come forward.
Food-grains ... Tons 244.63
In consequence of the discouraging accounts of the prospects of the new crop, owing to the continued drought, stock holders are not desirous of meeting the present demands of the market, in anticipation of realising higher prices later on. This will explain this decrease. The Calcutta market for Moonghy has risen and closes very firm, and the demand for the Hill districts continues.
Ginger ... Tons 17.64
No demand has yet set in.
Gunny-bags ... Tons 588.96
The recent advance in the price for loose jute, the demand for it, and the scarcity of the raw material, has for the present retarded the making of hand-made gunnies unremunerative, and affected the despatches.
Railway material ... Tons 273.34
As the Dinapore extension approaches completion a falling off under this head will naturally have to be recorded.
Sugar ... Tons 19.57
There is nothing doing in this staple. A few transactions for coast shipments are reported.
Tea ... Tons 324.02
Comparison is being made with a successful month's working last year, when a very large quantity of tea was manufactured. This with a recent decline in prices for the commoner descriptions will explain this falling off.
Tobacco ... Tons 385.64
I find no transactions reported in the Calcutta market. The season is also drawing to a close and the despatches must be affected.

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Saidpur, the 14th November 1883.

G. S. LEONARD, Traffic Superintendent.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November 1883 on 1,509 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	218,088	2,82,408 13 0	23,43,657 30	8,92,975 13 8	18,157 9 6	8,93,542 4 3	67,802½	195,056½	172,859
per mile of railway	.....	187 2 5	.....	591 13 4	12 0 6	592 2 3	.....	.....	.....
for previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	3,717,380	41,34,157 15 0	4,40,36,908 0	1,17,27,541 5 8	3,87,366 14 2	1,61,07,096 2 11	1,132,640½	3,498,331½	3,631,021½
Total for 20 weeks ...	3,931,319	44,16,595 13 0	4,63,68,565 30	1,23,20,517 8 6	3,34,424 7 8	1,70,91,531 7 2	1,210,842½	3,644,048	3,793,890½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	196,976	3,50,531 8 9	23,46,644 30	8,69,203 7 7	23,783 11 11	9,73,507 12 8	71,163	113,634	184,797
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	186 3 10	.....	441 2 2	15 12 7	640 1 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,596,308	45,10,540 15 11	4,26,44,101 10	1,11,96,697 12 3	3,94,632 6 6	1,60,92,230 2 8	1,109,943	3,208,810	3,408,753

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH NOVEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 16TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 17TH NOVEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
1,509	Rs. 2,73,508	Rs. 640	1,509	Rs. 2,92,542	Rs. 802	1,506½	Rs. 2,70,71,328	Rs. 18,345	1,509	Rs. 3,11,59,934	Rs. 20,649	Rs. 34,18,606	.....

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			14th October 1882.	13th October 1883.	To 14th October 1882.	To 13th October 1883.			
1883.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
14th October	Northern Bengal	239	46,534 0 0	38,874 0 0	15,61,029 0 0	17,59,735 0 0	2,05,707 0 0	.....	+13
Ditto	Tirhoot	168	11,331 0 0	15,994 0 0	5,11,316 0 0	6,70,637 0 0	1,59,321 0 0	.....	+30
Ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	56	2,940 0 0	5,519 0 0	1,52,971 0 0	2,35,004 0 0	82,100 0 0	.....	+53
Ditto	Nallhati	27½	1,930 0 0	1,030 0 0	56,135 0 0	65,512 0 0	9,377 0 0	.....	+16
Total		483½	62,735 0 0	60,317 0 0	22,74,530 0 0	27,27,945 0 0	4,53,395 0 0	.....	+19

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			7th Oct. 1883.	6th Oct. 1883.	To 7th Oct. 1883.	To 6th Oct. 1883.			
1883.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
14th October	Northern Bengal	239	40,435 0 0	51,049 0 0	15,04,494 0 0	17,17,441 0 0	2,12,947 0 0	.....	+14
Ditto	Tirhoot	168	10,997 0 0	18,989 0 0	5,02,185 0 0	6,55,343 0 0	1,53,158 0 0	.....	+30
Ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	56	2,860 0 0	5,689 0 0	1,40,931 0 0	2,30,712 0 0	79,781 0 0	.....	+53
Ditto	Nallhati	27½	1,562 0 0	1,633 0 0	54,295 0 0	61,442 0 0	10,277 0 0	.....	+19
Total		483½	65,854 0 0	78,760 0 0	22,11,915 0 0	26,67,608 0 0	4,55,693 0 0	.....	+20

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 10th November 1883	...	...	...	...	...	8,718	0	0
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	8,908	14	3
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	189	14	3
Receipts from 1st July to 10th November 1883	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,304	8	9
Ditto ditto to 11th November 1882	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,431	8	7
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	27,870	0	2
Mile.								
Miles open week ending 1883	...	...	...	...	...	60		
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	60		
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.		
Rs. A. P.								
Earnings per mile open week ending 10th November 1883	...	...	...	...	...	174	5	9
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	178	2	2
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	5

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 17th November 1883	...	...	...	...	...	8,700	0	0
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	7,452	10	0
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	6	0
Receipts from 1st July to 17th November 1883	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,836	8	0
Ditto ditto to 18th November 1882	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,887	2	7
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	28,949	0	5
Miles								
Miles open week ending 17th November 1883	...	...	...	...	...	60		
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	60		
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.		
Rs. A. P.								
Earnings per mile open week ending 17th November 1883	...	...	...	...	...	174	0	0
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	...	149	0	10
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	2



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO REPORT UPON THE SYSTEM OF EXCISE ON COUNTRY SPIRITS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—EXCISE.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1883.

RESOLUTION.

IN the Resolution on the last annual Excise Report of the Board of Revenue, the Lieutenant-Governor stated that he had satisfied himself that in some districts an increase in drinking had taken place which was larger than the increase of revenue, if properly distributed, would indicate, and he announced his intention of appointing a Special Commission to consider and report upon the subject of the system of excise on country spirits in all its aspects after careful local enquiry. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate all that has been said against, and in favour of, the outstill system, which is now in force over practically the whole area of the province outside Calcutta and its environs. One thing is clear, that there has been a serious increase in drinking among the people. That increase is not confined to the area under the outstill system; but that it has taken place throughout a great part of that area, is not open to question. Whether the causes in operation are the same as those which have caused the increase in the smaller area under the sudder distillery, or whether there are special causes, either inherent in the system or brought into force by its present application, it is impossible for Government to allow this increase in drinking to continue without making

every effort to ascertain those causes and, if possible, to remove them. No considerations of revenue can be allowed to outweigh the paramount duty of Government to prevent the spread of intemperance, so far as it may be possible to do so. The Lieutenant-Governor has received the sanction of the Government of India to his proposal to appoint a Special Commission, and he directs that it be constituted as follows:—

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I.	... President.
Baboo Krishna Bihari Sen, M.A.	... Member.
Mr. H. R. Reily	... "
Baboo Obhoy Chunder Das	... " and Secretary.

The Commission will understand that they are invited to examine and report upon the whole question of the excise on country spirits, and to make any suggestions for its administration in all its branches that may occur to them as the outcome of their enquiries and deliberations. They should visit every district in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, and selected districts in the Chota Nagpore, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions, and should give timely notice of the dates on which they will hold sittings at the different places, in order that all who may wish to give evidence upon the subject of their enquiry may have an opportunity of doing so. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the record of the evidence taken, and of the general proceedings of the Commission, may be made as full as possible. It is important that the report to be submitted shall contain all that has to be urged on all sides of the question, in order that Government may be able to come to a definite conclusion on a matter which has long formed the subject of public controversy. It is hoped that the report of the Commission may be submitted by the 1st April.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—ROAD CESS.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1883.

No. 4101R.C.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 370L F., dated the 21st November 1883, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending the 30th June 1883.

RESOLUTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the third quarter of the cess year 1882-83 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and be circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, and to the Financial Department of this Government, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRIBUTION

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several Districts
ending 30th

DISTRICTS.	Balance in treasury on 1st April 1883.	PROVINCIAL RATES.					Interest on arrears of road cess.	Road tolls.
		Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	Cess on houses.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 Burdwan	61,033 13 8	20,447 13 8	7,210 9 4	.....	5 0 0	88,303 7 6	341 10 5	.....
Bankura	23,840 9 8	10,089 6 10	43 8 8	.....	03 0 1	16,794 15 7	302 12 6	.....
Beerbhoom	17,552 8 8	17,218 14 8	.....	.....	15 3 1	17,233 1 9	33 13 11	.....
Midnapore	20,680 2 3	37,304 13 10	.....	.....	35 2 1	37,340 15 11	1,165 13 10	.....
5 Hooghly and Howrah	40,118 10 4	30,335 15 5	.....	.....	8 4 8	30,344 8 10	1,789 3 4	.....
24 Pergunnahs...	27,800 8 10	22,833 5 2	.....	.....	0 8 0	32,833 13 2	270 14 2	.....
Nuddea	40,244 12 10	18,470 7 11	.....	.....	14 10 4	18,485 3 5	02 0 1	.....
Jessore	8,402 5 3	17,805 4 10	.....	.....	3 3 0	17,807 7 10	133 10 1	.....
Khulna	27,400 15 5	20,497 14 9	.....	.....	1 1 0	20,498 15 9	17 1 1	.....
10 Moorshedabad	21,893 9 0	16,734 10 8	.....	.....	79 0 6	16,813 11 3	91 3 11	.....
Dinapore	14,891 5 7	18,717 15 4	.....	.....	02 7 3	18,810 6 7	88 6 11	.....
Rajahmoo	17,992 9 6	18,421 0 9	.....	.....	.....	18,421 0 9	64 15 6	.....
Bungpore	30,337 8 5	27,793 7 11	.....	.....	1 14 0	27,797 6 11	510 15 8	.....
Borra	15,148 8 5	12,345 14 1	.....	.....	.....	12,345 14 1	78 2 0	.....
15 Patna	15,071 6 0	14,378 12 4	.....	.....	06 6 0	14,440 2 4	70 6 0	.....
Darjeeling	6,820 14 8	1,945 10 1	4,534 4 0	.....	.....	6,590 14 1	4 8 9	.....
Jalpaiguri	787 13 8	10,980 2 1	.....	.....	.....	10,980 2 1	05 11 11	.....
Dacca	21,045 1 11	17,148 14 1	.....	.....	240 11 7	17,388 9 8	270 7 4	.....
Purroedpore	22,738 12 2	10,640 7 3	.....	.....	163 14 4	10,803 5 7	74 8 8	.....
20 Backergunge	55,830 0 7	24,840 14 5	.....	.....	101 7 7	24,942 0 0	491 4 1	.....
Tippurah	11,844 12 9	19,310 8 1	.....	.....	29 13 2	19,340 5 3	290 1 9	.....
Mymensingh	69,222 3 11	35,777 15 10	.....	.....	95 10 8	35,873 10 1	373 4 0	.....
Chittagong	30,108 11 9	15,183 5 5	.....	.....	80 1 11	15,268 7 4	187 0 5	.....
Noakhally	53,414 11 5	15,879 4 7	.....	.....	140 1 0	15,927 5 7	135 9 9	.....
33 Patna	58,040 6 9	42,400 10 11	.....	.....	201 15 10	42,602 10 9	248 3 0	.....
Gya	1,00,303 11 6	53,529 8 4	17 2 0	.....	87 12 0	53,634 1 4	106 3 4	.....
Bhababad	43,094 4 2	36,885 6 6	71 1 4	.....	.....	36,956 7 10	290 8 3	.....
Mozufferpore	69,963 0 10	40,043 1 8	.....	.....	.....	40,043 1 8	195 8 4	.....
Durbhunga	22,777 15 0	20,243 14 2	.....	.....	2 3 4	20,245 1 6	417 9 10	.....
30 Sarun	55,263 1 2	57,885 1 3	.....	.....	0 13 0	57,885 13 3	803 2 2	.....
Chumpan	33,219 8 10	10,168 13 11	738 11 9	.....	.....	10,907 9 8	23 8 9	.....
Monkhyr	22,205 1 5	43,652 0 11	.....	.....	127 6 0	43,779 6 11	208 13 3	.....
Binagulpore	44,935 2 1	24,018 1 1	.....	.....	190 3 3	24,208 4 4	89 1 3	.....
Parneah	10,575 4 8	18,703 0 8	.....	.....	54 5 5	18,827 6 1	131 13 2	.....
35 Malda	21,254 10 3	6,117 3 11	.....	.....	.....	6,117 3 11	17 10 1	.....
Cuttack	17,370 15 3	24,367 10 4	.....	.....	.....	24,367 10 4	109 15 4	.....
Pooree	12,772 1 7	11,023 10 10	.....	.....	.....	11,023 10 10	25 9 4	.....
Balsore	21,558 11 7	11,071 1 7	.....	.....	.....	11,071 1 7	104 12 4	.....
Hazaribagh	4,680 8 7	11,508 14 3	405 15 1	.....	.....	12,004 13 4	81 14 1	.....
60 Lohardugga	9,805 15 7	14,139 14 5	.....	.....	.....	14,139 14 5	9 9 8	.....
Manbhoom	12,444 9 3	8,254 0 3	11 14 6	.....	.....	8,255 14 8	83 0 5	.....
Total	13,23,124 1 11	9,23,506 13 11	13,213 2 5	.....	1,991 1 11	9,37,691 2 6	10,239 5 11	.....
Non-cess Districts.								
Chittagong Hill Tracts	219 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Borthal Pergunnahs	7,601 5 11	.....	.....	.....	13 0 10	13 0 10	.....	.....
44 Singbhoom	4,330 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,051 5 4	.....	.....	.....	13 0 10	13 0 10	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	13,40,175 7 3	9,23,506 13 11	13,213 2 5	.....	1,991 2 9	9,37,634 3 4	10,239 5 11	.....

FORT WILLIAM,

The 1st November 1883.

1 P.T.S.

WORKS.		IRRIGATION.	MISCELLANEOUS.				DISTRICTS.
Perry tolls.	Total.	Canal tolls.	Rent of serais and starting bungalows.	Fees, fines, and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	9 8 0	984 15 0	72 0 9	1,046 7 0	Rurdwan ... 1
.....	1 0 0	541 5 9	43 12 0	586 1 9	Bankura ...
.....	51 0 0	211 3 5	62 0 0	273 3 5	Barisal ...
.....	335 14 3	701 3 3	1,884 10 3	2,921 11 9	Midnapore ...
.....	1,029 0 0	.....	665 2 0	693 13 3	1,268 15 3	Hooghly and Howrah ... 5
.....	508 5 11	1,104 4 0	1,612 9 11	24-Pergunnas ...
.....	74 0 0	139 5 6	623 4 0	862 9 6	Nudda ...
.....	100 0 0	131 0 3	231 0 3	Jessore ...
.....	1 0 0	280 13 3	287 13 3	Khulna ...
.....	231 4 6	141 2 9	372 7 3	Moorshedabad ... 10
.....	327 1 0	698 3 6	925 4 6	Dinapore ...
.....	14 13 6	331 2 0	365 15 6	Rajshahye ...
.....	12 8 0	182 13 2	104 2 3	289 7 5	Rangpore ...
.....	60 0 0	2 0 0	-180 14 4	-118 14 4	Bogra ...
.....	2,776 15 9	59 8 6	2,827 8 8	Pubna ... 15
.....	18 15 6	41 0 0	54 15 6	Darjeeling ...
.....	331 14 0	110 12 6	1,770 13 2	2,112 7 8	Jalpigore ...
.....	517 13 3	21,269 12 0	21,787 9 3	Dacca ...
.....	1,500 3 9	18 18 0	1,519 2 9	Furzedpore ...
.....	1,815 6 9	.....	1,815 6 9	Bakergunge ... 20
.....	225 2 0	181 1 9	406 3 9	Tippurah ...
.....	601 4 0	108 8 3	709 12 3	Mymensingh ...
.....	1,740 8 0	26 4 6	17 8 0	833 4 1	850 0 7	Chittagong ...
.....	27 14 0	5 13 6	33 11 6	Noakholly ...
.....	760 7 8	1,125 12 7	28 0 0	1,024 3 10	Patna ... 25
.....	3 4 0	680 5 9	59 1 8	742 11 5	Gya ...
.....	128 0 0	1,289 7 0	61 2 6	1,498 9 6	Shahabad ...
.....	240 8 0	40 4 0	93 5 6	386 1 0	Mozufferpore ...
.....	93 0 0	3,426 6 3	8 4 0	3,627 10 3	Durbhanga ...
.....	637 6 8	855 6 3	941 8 0	2,384 4 11	Sarun ... 30
.....	627 1 9	627 1 9	Chumpanun ...
.....	238 8 0	61 5 1	349 13 1	Monkhyr ...
.....	3 4 0	130 12 9	305 6 9	488 7 0	Bhagulpore ...
.....	453 1 0	61 14 0	544 15 0	Purneah ...
.....	237 0 0	112 4 0	349 4 0	Maldah ... 35
.....	194 8 0	1,495 11 6	177 10 0	1,867 13 6	Cuttack ...
.....	43 12 0	0 2 0	43 14 0	Pooroo ...
.....	7 0 0	404 8 5	68 3 0	639 6 5	Balasore ...
.....	85 0 0	1,328 11 0	1,295 2 9	2,658 13 9	Hazaribagh ...
.....	6 0 0	2,540 12 0	400 14 11	3,047 10 11	Lohardugga ... 40
.....	632 12 0	54 6 8	1 15 3	889 1 11	Manbhoom ...
.....	2,769 8 0	3,050 2 8	26,632 5 8	24,433 7 4	64,765 15 8	Total.
.....	147 0 0	.....	14 4 6	161 4 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...
.....	2 14 0	2 14 0	Konchal Pergunnas ...
.....	Singbhoom ... 44
.....	147 0 0	.....	17 2 6	164 2 6	Total.
.....	2,769 8 0	3,797 2 8	26,632 5 8	24,450 9 10	64,920 2 2	GRAND TOTAL.

CENTRAL DISTRICTS.

NON-CENTRAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Grant from Government.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.			Total receipts.
		Advances.	Deposits.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 Burdwan		8,576 8 3	509 3 5	8,855 11 8	41,327 5 4
Bankura		111 0 0	2,152 0 0	2,263 0 0	20,036 13 10
Beerbhoom					17,542 7 1
Midnapore	6,447 8 3	6,391 2 0	1,673 0 0	7,964 2 6	85,839 15 3
6 Hooghly and Howrah		9,794 8 0		9,794 8 0	41,215 14 5
24 Pergunnahs...	3,335 0 0		290 0 0	290 0 0	28,342 5 3
Nuddea			124 12 0	124 12 0	19,538 7 10
Jessore		3,224 8 3		3,224 8 3	31,421 5 5
Khulna		1,038 8 6	51 0 0	1,084 8 6	21,849 6 7
10 Moorshedabad		2,105 7 3	985 16 0	3,091 5 3	20,398 10 7
Dinapore	1 12 0	2,733 15 9		2,733 15 9	22,559 18 3
Rajahmundry		457 5 0		457 5 0	10,899 4 8
Rungpore		7,421 9 3		7,421 9 3	58,635 6 3
Bogra	207 9 10	4,013 7 9		4,013 7 9	16,551 5 4
15 Pabna	15,000 0 0	1,833 0 9		1,833 0 9	34,179 1 4
Darjeeling	986 10 9	43 0 0	9,014 0 9	9,066 0 9	16,641 12 10
Jalpaigore		5,497 15 2	1,850 0 0	5,347 15 2	18,500 4 10
Dacca	474 2 4	1,953 4 0		1,953 4 0	41,847 8 7
Farrukpore		773 5 10	52 0 0	825 5 10	13,228 0 10
20 Backergunge					27,230 0 10
Tripurah		2,137 1 6		2,137 1 6	22,103 12 3
Mymensingh		4,439 11 3	1,070 0 0	5,509 11 3	42,100 5 7
Chittagong		1,933 7 8		1,933 7 8	20,018 8 0
Noakhali		714 3 3	138 0 0	852 3 3	10,848 14 1
25 Patna		1,340 12 0	100 0 0	1,440 12 0	40,215 14 1
Gya	1,812 0 0	603 10 0	3,148 15 5	5,411 9 5	59,699 8 6
Bahabad		7,723 3 1	80 0 0	7,783 3 1	46,533 12 7
Muzaffarpore		103 0 0	2,637 0 0	2,760 0 0	43,986 11 0
Darbhanga		780 0 0		780 0 0	33,071 5 7
30 Saran		304 5 9		304 5 9	61,419 10 1
Chumpran		21,533 9 6		21,533 9 6	42,100 13 8
Monghyr	1,219 14 4	355 0 0	1,045 0 0	1,430 0 0	46,988 15 7
Imagulpore	83 10 11	5,698 10 6	5,803 12 9	11,495 7 3	38,514 15 3
Purneah		3,729 6 9		3,729 6 9	23,233 9 0
35 Madhub		694 3 9		694 3 9	7,728 5 9
Cuttack					20,485 7 2
Pooree		34 1 7		34 1 7	11,137 3 9
Balasore		228 8 0		228 8 0	12,873 13 8
Hazaribagh			679 0 0	679 0 0	15,444 9 2
40 Lohardugga	416 12 1	397 11 6	623 7 3	1,020 2 9	18,534 1 8
Manbhoom					7,238 9 0
Total	20,454 12 0	1,01,664 15 4	31,929 1 7	1,33,594 0 11	11,75,465 0 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,000 0 0	437 1 0		437 1 0	5,437 1 0
Central Pergunnahs	69,739 0 0				69,913 5 4
44 Singbhoom	10,000 0 0				10,002 14 0
Total	84,739 0 0	437 1 0		437 1 0	85,343 4 4
GRAND TOTAL	1,14,193 12 0	1,02,102 0 4	31,929 1 7	1,34,031 1 11	12,63,818 4 4

(a) The balance as per treasury account is less by Rs. 23-8-0.

IPTS

Balance of imprest in hands of Engineer and others decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in treasury on 30th June 1883.	DISTRICTS.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	.....	1,03,951 3 0	53,957 9 0	50,093 10 0	Bardwan 1
.....	236 2 0	44,122 9 3	18,433 13 0	25,688 13 3	Bankura 1
.....	.....	35,134 15 9	15,484 4 0	21,650 11 0	Beerbhoom 1
.....	1,670 12 3	37,099 13 9	55,996 9 2	31,403 4 7	Buttahi 1
.....	.....	1,04,884 8 9	56,713 2 3	47,621 6 6	Hooghly and Howrah 3
.....	.....	1,00,143 14 1	47,832 6 3	52,310 7 10	24-Pergunnahs 1
.....	.....	59,783 4 8	25,560 13 3	34,216 8 5	Nuddea 1
.....	2,010 0 0	31,833 10 8	24,436 14 1	7,396 12 7	Jessore 1
.....	.....	40,340 6 0	7,025 11 10	41,723 10 3	Khulna 1
.....	380 7 0	42,662 10 7	15,460 3 0	26,786 7 7	Moorshedabad 10
.....	.....	37,641 3 10	31,227 6 0	6,313 13 4	Dinapore 1
.....	8,789 15 3	37,691 14 3	18,806 6 10	18,886 7 5	Raishahye 1
.....	.....	75,102 14 1	42,612 1 11	32,490 13 2	Rangpore 1
.....	.....	31,072 6 0	10,752 1 1	20,320 5 8	Hooga 1
.....	.....	50,150 7 4	21,040 9 11	29,109 13 5	Pubna 15
.....	.....	23,408 11 0	13,016 15 4	11,451 12 2	Darjeeling 1
.....	.....	19,394 2 6	14,818 0 10	476 1 8	Jalpaigore 1
.....	.....	63,833 2 6	15,989 2 7	48,740 15 11	Dacca 1
.....	601 11 0	30,568 14 0	7,583 15 5	22,984 14 7	Furzedpore 1
.....	2,231 6 0	36,500 7 5	37,070 4 2	40,434 3 3	Backersunge 20
200 0 0	.....	34,009 9 0	17,501 3 0	16,507 5 6	Tipperah 1
.....	8,126 6 4	1,20,114 15 10	53,857 0 0	66,257 0 4	Mymensingh 1
500 0 0	1,434 14 0	41,052 1 9	22,481 0 7	19,171 1 2	Chittagong 1
.....	.....	1,00,263 9 6	33,305 5 5	66,958 4 1	Nonkholy 1
454 4 0	.....	1,04,719 8 10	47,072 3 8	57,647 5 2	Patna 25
.....	.....	1,08,363 4 0	75,814 0 5	33,149 3 7	Gya 1
336 3 3	.....	89,964 4 0	50,183 11 4	39,780 8 8	Shahabad 1
.....	.....	1,13,947 13 4	30,604 5 8	83,343 0 8	Mozufferpore 1
.....	.....	56,749 3 7	53,791 13 0	2,957 4 10	Durbhunga 1
.....	.....	1,10,022 11 3	45,230 2 11	73,396 8 4	Saran 30
.....	.....	76,816 0 6	58,086 6 8	17,229 16 10	Chumparan 1
.....	.....	69,188 1 0	44,183 7 7	25,034 9 5	Atanghyr 1
.....	58 4 0	81,369 5 4	40,314 10 7	40,094 10 9	Bhagulpore 1
20 11 9	91 14 3	33,987 7 8	26,308 9 11	7,678 13 9	Purneah 1
.....	192 0 3	28,453 0 0	8,918 9 5	19,534 6 7	Malkah 1
.....	.....	44,004 12 8	14,924 4 9	29,780 7 11	Cuttack 1
.....	.....	23,899 5 4	9,255 7 10	14,643 13 6	Pooree 1
.....	.....	84,232 7 11	6,774 4 0	(a) 28,456 3 11	Balasore 1
90 0 0	.....	20,101 1 9	14,630 14 7	5,470 3 2	Hazaribagh 1
.....	184 6 3	28,624 7 0	12,535 5 5	16,169 3 1	Lohardugga 1
.....	10 0 0	19,093 3 3	6,041 4 8	14,031 13 7	Manthoom 1
1,407 3 0	20,025 8 9	26,34,024 13 8	12,02,224 0 7	13,31,800 13 1	Total.
.....	.....	5,056 6 6	2,471 12 6	8,184 10 0	Chittasong Hill Tracts 1
.....	323 0 11	77,736 12 3	8,074 8 7	69,662 3 7	South Pergunnahs 1
.....	.....	14,333 7 11	3,300 4 3	10,973 3 8	Singbhoom 1
.....	323 0 11	97,720 10 7	13,006 9 4	83,850 1 3	Total.
1,407 3 0	20,350 9 9	26,31,751 8 3	13,16,130 9 11	14,15,620 14 4	GRAND TOTAL.

Case Division

NOT-CES
DISTRICT

The difference has been settled in July 1883.

DISTRICTS.	REVENUE.			PROVINCIAL	ADMINISTRATION.		
	Cass.	Other receipts.	Total.	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection.	Establishment and contingencies of committee's office.	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 Burdwan	23 2 0	.....	23 2 0	1,639 11 6	496 0 0	.....	496 0 0
Bankura	.....	2 15 0	2 15 0	1,708 7 5	178 14 0	.....	178 14 0
Beerbhoom	.....	.....	.....	374 15 5	146 11 3	.....	146 11 3
Midnapore	.....	70 15 0	74 15 0	1,394 14 8	1,227 6 9	.....	1,227 6 9
2 Hooghly and Howrah	298 0 0	.....	298 0 0	4,454 8 5	354 0 3	.....	354 0 3
24 Pergunnahs	10,549 7 2	70 11 6	10,620 2 8	1,077 5 0	304 6 0	.....	304 6 0
Nuddea	.....	.....	.....	1,195 7 1	377 0 0	.....	377 0 0
Jessore	.....	.....	.....	1,107 14 6	726 13 3	.....	726 13 3
Kulna	198 11 7	9 12 9	208 8 4	631 5 9	412 6 9	.....	412 6 9
10 Moorshedabad	.....	20 12 9	20 12 9	699 9 6	208 0 0	.....	208 0 0
Dinapore	6 0 9	4 12 0	10 12 9	875 15 10	249 0 0	.....	249 0 0
Rajshahiye	137 11 0	68 4 8	205 15 3	1,828 2 1	276 0 0	.....	276 0 0
Rungpore	.....	.....	.....	2,020 12 2	1,039 12 3	.....	1,039 12 3
Hogra	.....	.....	.....	497 0 4	289 15 11	.....	289 15 11
15 Pabna	29 5 6	.....	29 5 6	1,639 1 3	301 1 3	.....	301 1 3
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	458 6 6	320 2 0	.....	320 2 0
Jalpigore	.....	33 8 6	33 8 6	405 4 0	436 15 9	.....	436 15 9
Dacca	57 8 6	.....	57 8 6	2,084 15 4	443 8 11	.....	443 8 11
Furzedpore	.....	.....	.....	2,090 7 3	297 6 9	.....	297 6 9
20 Backergunge	46 12 6	155 14 6	202 11 0	5,116 13 1	346 12 4	.....	346 12 4
Tippurah	.....	.....	.....	681 4 9	359 6 3	.....	359 6 3
Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	2,792 11 3	471 10 9	.....	471 10 9
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	6,555 12 11	388 12 3	.....	388 12 3
Noakhally	.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	934 7 10	479 13 0	.....	479 13 0
25 Patna	36 4 9	1 2 9	37 7 6	4,057 13 8	225 0 0	.....	225 0 0
Gya	.....	85 9 0	85 9 0	1,297 12 9	949 5 0	.....	949 5 0
Shahabad	.....	30 13 9	30 13 9	2,900 14 1	281 14 1	.....	281 14 1
Muzafferpore	267 8 11	.....	267 8 11	888 3 0	680 12 6	53 1 4	733 13 10
Durblunga	.....	.....	.....	3,597 12 2	445 12 0	.....	445 12 0
30 Barun	.....	.....	.....	3,035 4 8	321 6 0	.....	321 6 0
Chumparun	.....	.....	.....	810 6 6	246 6 0	.....	246 6 0
Monghyr	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	1,045 14 5	477 9 7	1,402 12 7	1,880 6 2
Risaulpore	.....	.....	.....	805 13 2	453 12 6	.....	453 12 6
Purneah	.....	51 2 3	51 2 3	340 9 0	319 1 3	.....	319 1 3
35 Maldah	.....	.....	.....	933 14 1	1,848 1 0	.....	1,848 1 0
Cuttack	21 7 0	.....	21 7 0	2,393 13 11	.....	.....	.....
Poorce	.....	.....	.....	1,697 3 2	227 12 3	.....	227 12 3
Balasore	.....	.....	.....	1,684 13 1	121 1 10	.....	121 1 10
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	740 0 0	174 12 6	.....	174 12 6
40 Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	1,554 0 6	30 12 1	.....	30 12 1
Manbhoom	.....	.....	.....	320 6 4	378 16 9	.....	378 16 9
Total	11,661 8 2	667 5 8	12,328 6 8	73,490 9 3	17,908 8 9	1,455 12 11	19,364 1 8
Non-Cass Districts.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 4 3	.....	181 4 3
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 11 3	.....	43 11 3
GRAND TOTAL	11,661 8 2	667 5 0	12,328 6 8	73,490 9 3	18,133 3 3	1,455 12 11	19,590 1 8

DITURN.

STATIONERY.	PUBLIC WORKS.						DISTRICTS.
	Stationery and printing.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Toll and ferry estab. and contingencies.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
60 4 6	15,049 8 0	23,055 15 3	3,074 13 3	19 7 3	1,000 10 0	3,100 0 0	Hurdwan ... 1
5 11 0	4,180 10 0	8,773 4 0	1,836 8 10	...	...	1,000 0 0	Bankoora ...
176 10 10	2,795 0 0	5,775 14 9	2,054 12 0	...	...	1,400 8 0	Boothoon ...
40 8 0	14,098 9 3	22,741 5 0	5,714 3 9	731 12 0	...	...	Midnapore ...
1,071 11 4	7,239 10 0	27,452 1 6	3,421 3 3	...	...	...	Howrah and Howrah ... 5
101 0 4	4,330 8 0	25,303 8 0	4,574 15 0	3 0 0	...	...	24 Pergunnahs ...
4 14 10	8,155 8 6	0,170 11 7	3,322 1 0	...	...	...	Nuddea ...
131 7 2	5,020 10 0	11,443 5 8	3,011 2 0	70 12 3	...	...	Jessore ...
230 0 10	...	2,007 5 3	177 7 2	818 8 0	...	...	Khaliga ...
77 0 4	303 5 3	0,131 5 3	2,700 3 6	5 15 0	...	...	Alwarabad ...
174 8 9	3,005 11 11	18,115 4 10	—008 0 0	123 0 0	...	3,592 0 0	Dumra ...
250 0 8	154 8 0	5,010 4 6	2,024 10 0	87 11 0	...	...	Rajshahi ...
0 12 0	14,029 5 4	10,053 10 8	8,338 1 6	385 9 3	...	...	Rangpur ...
8 6 7	44 0 0	4,487 14 3	1,395 9 8	8 3 3	...	1,830 12 0	Hoora ...
77 12 11	11,123 0 0	3,434 8 3	073 15 0	7 3 0	...	1,500 0 0	Pabna ...
42 9 0	...	1,505 0 1	214 0 0	...	...	...	Darjeeling ...
30 2 11	7,045 4 11	3,007 9 0	1,493 2 6	280 4 0	...	2,470 13 0	Jalpaiguri ...
30 0 11	437 5 3	0,812 9 3	1,052 15 3	2 13 0	...	4,957 13 2	Dacca ...
35 2 2	1,367 15 5	1,310 12 1	1,780 0 8	2 3 0	...	...	Farrukabad ...
1,408 0 0	10,003 3 0	14,148 6 8	4,402 11 8	145 0 0	...	...	Barisal ...
30 14 3	11,502 8 0	3,542 2 3	1,325 4 3	...	...	...	Chittagong ...
40 12 7	21,080 8 7	11,722 0 0	4,130 1 6	...	...	...	Tripura ...
130 11 6	6,120 4 7	5,005 1 0	3,705 8 2	2 14 0	...	...	Mymensingh ...
30 12 6	11,203 7 6	10,227 3 4	2,770 1 0	73 13 0	...	...	Chittagong ...
721 11 4	3,074 11 0	5,378 12 0	7,847 11 0	1,288 4 0	...	1,441 8 3	Naoholly ...
348 14 0	3,042 13 3	20,267 6 3	4,423 9 6	1,388 14 0	...	300 0 0	Patna ...
...	20,003 1 4	14,883 3 11	5,434 1 9	—145 9 0	...	...	Gyā ...
25 14 4	0,850 13 3	10,354 12 4	4,885 11 0	85 5 8	...	...	Shahabad ...
—36 0 0	27,005 8 0	11,803 14 9	4,076 2 0	245 14 10	...	...	Moulteppore ...
1,201 11 2	8,085 4 2	13,103 8 0	5,813 6 0	625 11 8	...	...	Darbhanga ...
85 13 7	30,007 13 4	0,312 7 4	4,009 15 0	...	...	60 13 0	Saran ...
25 9 3	7,008 2 7	10,440 13 9	7,750 1 11	132 1 9	...	...	Champanan ...
174 8 1	0,028 8 1	10,584 3 8	0,869 4 8	370 6 0	...	...	Monghyr ...
264 6 2	3,003 13 0	10,302 15 3	4,884 13 9	142 11 6	...	40 0 0	Bhagalpore ...
4 10 6	22 7 3	4,040 15 0	1,015 4 10	20 4 0	...	...	Purneah ...
510 14 11	3,113 7 10	0,454 3 3	2,114 3 2	60 13 0	...	...	Maddah ...
71 2 4	783 5 1	000 8 2	1,004 0 0	...	...	...	Cuttack ...
214 1 7	173 4 6	2,272 7 0	403 0 0	...	...	...	Pooree ...
107 7 7	3,872 3 0	0,080 0 9	1,066 4 0	125 13 0	...	...	Balassore ...
140 12 0	329 11 0	7,722 6 6	1,425 12 6	270 6 0	...	...	Hazaribagh ...
8 12 0	203 14 4	3,312 4 1	1,110 12 0	...	...	...	Lohardigha ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbhoon ...
8,016 3 4	3,43,404 11 9	4,20,103 12 1	1,27,007 14 10	8,445 11 1	273 4 3	20,071 4 2	Total.
...	543 0 0	1,421 0 0	459 9 0	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...
...	2,174 2 8	4,030 10 0	050 8 10	3 5 6	...	...	South Pergunnahs ...
...	2,220 9 0	...	435 0 0	...	...	...	Singbhoon ...
...	4,051 1 0	0,051 10 0	1,838 0 4	3 5 6	...	...	Total.
8,016 3 4	3,43,305 13 3	4,20,244 6 7	1,27,005 15 2	8,440 0 7	272 4 3	20,071 4 2	GRAND TOTAL.

ONE DISTRICT.

NOT ONE DISTRICT.

EXPEN

Districts.	PUBLIC WORKS.		IRRIGATION.		MISCELLANEOUS.			Contribution to Provincial Government.
	Total.		Canal toll establishment and contingencies.	Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies.	Staging bungalow petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 Barwan	40,232 12 0	.....	.....	43 7 3	.....	078 5 0	731 13 3	.....
Bankee	14,187 1 4	.....	.....	31 1 0	.....	15 9 0	46 10 0	.....
Berhampur	12,116 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buxar	43,886 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Hughly and Howrah	38,173 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 12 0	94 12 0	.....
24 Pergunnahs	35,203 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 12 3	.....
Nuddea	20,048 5 1	.....	.....	69 0 0	43 12 3	.....	443 4 6	.....
Jessore	21,231 14 8	.....	.....	62 0 0	386 4 6	.....	5 19 0	.....
Khulna	3,093 4 5	.....	.....	.....	5 10 0	.....	.....	.....
10 Moorshedabad	12,241 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dumraon	24,233 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahi	0,083 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Itanagar	35,875 10 9	.....	.....	61 4 9	.....	.....	61 4 9	.....
Bohara	7,703 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Patna	17,031 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	1,719 6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaipur	1,578 2 8	.....	.....	93 0 0	.....	9 7 0	102 7 0	.....
Dacca	0,303 0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farrukabad	4,375 15 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Backergunge	20,301 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippur	16,429 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	40,829 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	14,932 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	24,345 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Patna	30,775 15 3	.....	.....	341 0 0	384 9 1	1,200 0 0	725 9 1	.....
Gya	07,383 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	.....
Sikhar	30,664 14 0	.....	.....	91 0 0	93 7 0	.....	184 7 0	.....
Meerut	27,086 10 7	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
Darbhanga	44,116 8 10	.....	.....	130 6 0	201 3 3	.....	331 14 3	.....
30 Saran	29,027 13 10	.....	.....	54 11 0	5 10 6	12 4 0	72 9 6	.....
Champan	44,018 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meerut	51,060 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagalpur	28,138 3 3	.....	.....	.....	08 9 0	.....	64 0 0	.....
Patna	21,040 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	401 11 0	401 11 0	.....
33 Malih	0,001 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack	10,742 10 3	.....	.....	147 0 0	393 6 8	.....	543 6 8	.....
Poona	2,751 13 3	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
Bombay	3,060 12 3	.....	.....	27 0 0	.....	.....	27 0 0	.....
Hyderabad	11,784 0 0	.....	.....	43 8 0	20 0 3	.....	63 8 3	.....
40 Lohardugga	0,738 4 6	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....
Manbhum	4,026 14 5	.....	.....	.....	201 9 3	103 0 0	306 9 3	.....
Total	9,23,384 10 2	.....	.....	1,300 6 0	1,800 6 8	2,519 0 0	5,703 12 8	.....
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,421 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44 Bishnupur	7,500 9 4	.....	.....	94 9 9	.....	10 0 0	104 9 9	.....
Total	12,644 1 10	.....	.....	94 9 9	.....	10 0 0	104 9 9	.....
GRAND TOTAL	9,35,923 13 0	.....	.....	1,474 15 9	1,809 6 8	2,529 0 0	5,813 6 5	.....

ROAD FUND.

(Road) Committees for the Third Quarter of the Cess Year 1882-83

June 1883.

DISTRICT.

RECEIPTS ACCOUNT.			Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineer and others increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques decreased.	Total outlay.	Districts.
Advances.	Deposits.	Total.					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2,147 18 6	1,332 11 0	4,480 8 6	55,192 7 0	45 0 0	745 9 0	55,937 9 0	Burdwan
894 0 0	1,290 0 0	1,584 0 0	18,583 13 0	06 3 6	...	18,433 13 0	Bankura
497 13 2	...	487 13 2	18,589 0 6	217 9 6	...	18,186 4 0	Beerbhoom
8,045 4 2	916 0 0	8,961 4 2	55,479 0 8	300 0 0	756 9 3	56,096 9 2	Midnapore
10,400 2 6	783 0 0	11,183 2 6	55,479 0 8	...	...	56,713 2 3	Hooghly and Howrah
...	270 0 0	270 0 0	47,332 4 8	...	...	47,332 0 3	24-Pergunnahs
114 6 9	11 4 0	125 10 9	22,704 4 0	...	602 8 3	28,666 12 3	Nudda
737 8 0	...	737 8 0	24,430 14 1	...	...	24,430 14 1	Jessore
2,234 14 9	2,334 14 9	2,334 14 9	7,625 11 10	...	...	7,625 11 10	Khulna
1,908 2 0	680 6 9	2,588 8 9	15,406 3 0	...	...	15,406 3 0	Moorshedabad
8,283 12 0	6 0 0	8,289 12 0	30,888 2 1	...	330 4 5	31,227 6 6	Dinagopore
6,590 0 0	...	6,590 0 0	18,214 8 4	...	590 1 6	18,805 6 10	Rajshahye
8,044 14 0	...	8,044 14 0	42,012 1 11	...	...	42,012 1 11	Kansapore
1,945 8 1	...	1,945 8 1	10,530 13 1	...	215 5 0	10,745 1 1	Bonga
1,876 0 9	...	1,876 0 9	20,083 10 2	...	65 15 9	20,148 9 11	Pabna
2,034 10 10	7,096 14 2	9,130 9 0	11,669 2 1	...	2,547 15 3	14,016 15 4	Darjeeling
2,019 8 0	...	2,019 8 0	18,818 0 10	...	...	18,818 0 10	Jalpigora
2,028 0 0	...	2,028 0 0	14,008 2 7	120 0 0	...	14,008 2 7	Dacca
288 0 0	...	288 0 0	7,088 15 3	600 0 0	...	7,688 15 3	Furroadpore
...	582 9 6	582 9 6	87,078 4 2	...	...	87,078 4 2	Backergunge
...	...	...	17,501 3 6	...	...	17,501 3 6	Tippurah
1,101 0 0	8,013 3 4	9,714 3 4	53,857 6 6	...	...	53,857 6 6	Mymensingh
450 13 2	1,746 4 3	2,196 7 5	22,491 0 7	...	...	22,491 0 7	Chittagong
2,363 15 2	246 8 0	2,609 13 2	28,723 4 5	...	5,607 1 0	34,326 5 5	Noakhully
200 0 0	243 3 1	443 3 1	40,878 11 11	...	105 7 9	40,983 9 0	Patna
719 2 0	490 8 7	1,209 10 7	72,816 9 0	15 13 0	2,080 1 5	74,901 0 5	Gya
3,242 12 8	...	3,242 12 8	48,335 11 7	...	1,847 15 9	50,182 11 4	Shahabad
204 11 0	248 0 0	452 11 0	30,473 13 8	...	130 8 0	30,603 5 8	Mozufferpore
8,432 7 0	...	8,432 7 0	52,188 6 2	...	1,003 7 0	53,191 13 9	Durbhanga
0,47 2 9	...	0,47 2 9	41,597 15 11	25 0 0	1,013 3 0	42,610 15 11	Saran
12,010 4 7	...	12,010 4 7	57,105 0 1	...	921 6 7	58,026 6 8	Chumpanan
2,000 0 0	8,334 0 0	10,334 0 0	43,445 1 10	...	708 8 9	44,153 7 7	Monghyr
5,714 6 8	4,000 11 0	9,714 7 8	40,114 10 7	200 0 0	...	40,314 10 7	Rhaculpore
2,078 6 9	...	2,078 6 9	20,308 9 11	...	...	20,308 9 11	Purneah
210 0 0	...	210 0 0	8,718 9 8	200 0 0	...	8,918 9 8	Maldah
...	...	...	14,224 4 0	...	...	14,224 4 0	Cuttack
637 8 10	...	637 8 10	6,255 7 10	...	4,000 0 0	9,255 7 10	Poores
460 8 0	...	460 8 0	6,434 4 9	...	521 15 3	6,955 4 0	Balasore
255 0 0	1,135 3 9	1,390 3 9	14,300 6 4	...	330 6 8	14,630 14 7	Hazaribagh
447 11 8	189 6 0	637 8 6	12,147 0 11	208 4 5	...	12,355 5 5	Lohardugga
...	...	...	6,041 4 8	...	...	6,041 4 8	Manbhoom
97,446 8 3	33,292 1 6	1,30,838 9 8	11,75,151 7 5	1,929 13 6	25,163 11 8	12,02,234 0 7	Total.
...	...	...	2,421 15 6	40 13 0	...	2,471 15 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts
118 0 0	...	118 0 0	8,046 7 4	23 1 3	537 0 0	8,074 8 7	Southal Pergunnahs
...	...	...	2,923 4 3	...	...	2,923 4 3	Singbhoom
118 0 0	...	118 0 0	13,291 11 1	77 14 3	537 0 0	13,906 9 4	Total.
97,064 8 3	33,292 1 5	1,30,066 9 8	11,86,423 3 6	2,007 11 9	25,099 11 8	12,16,130 9 11	GRAND TOTAL.

Cess Districts.

Non-Cess Districts.

A. COTTERELL TUPP,

Accountant-General.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st December 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 1 '83	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> in progress. <i>Rubbee</i> crops continue to suffer from want of rain. Rice selling at from 17 to 19½ seers per rupee. General health indifferent.
	2 Bankoora, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. The people are fully employed in reaping what is certainly on the whole an 8-anna crop. In the southern part of the district it is not unusual to find large tracts irrigated which will give a 16-anna yield, and unirrigated tracts not less than 10 annas. Stocks appear to be plentiful, but exportation is going on.
	3 Bishenpore, " " "	Nil	
	4 Malihara, " " "	Nil	
	5 Khairan, " " "	Nil	
	6 Beerbhoom, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> in full progress. Average outturn will not be more than eight annas. Prices slightly lower owing to sale of new rice. General health satisfactory.
PURBHOY DIV.	7 Rampore Haut, " " "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of paddy unfavourable. Winter crops promise well in some parts of the district. Public health fair.
	8 Midnapore, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of all crops continue to be bad. <i>Amun</i> will not be more than six annas taking the whole district. Sugarcane and potato are not thriving. There is fever in different parts of the district.
	9 Hooghly, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—clear and fine. <i>Amun</i> crop is being reaped. Prospects of winter crops are unfavourable. Sugarcane is good. Cocoanuts and betel-nuts are doing well. Common rice is selling at Rs. 2.7 per maund. Public health is good.
	10 Howrah, " 3 "	Nil	
	11 Oulcobariah, " " "	Nil	
	12 " " " "	Nil	
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PURBHOY DIV.	13 24 Pargunnahs, Dec. 3 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of both late paddy and winter crops continue unfavourable. Stray cases of cholera reported from most parts of the district.
	14 Naddea, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Except in Koochta, the <i>amun</i> has been almost entirely destroyed, and the outturn for the whole district is expected to be only from two to four annas. Rain is much wanted for all winter crops. <i>Arhar</i> and <i>toor</i> are very promising. Average price of common rice is Rs. 2.8 per maund. Fever is on the increase everywhere. Cholera reported from Koochta and Choochdanga.
	15 Koochta, " " "	Nil	
	16 Meherpore, " " "	Nil	
	17 Choochdanga, " " "	Nil	
	18 Ranghat, " " "	Nil	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	19 Khoorna, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—dry and cold. Rice is being cut. The earlier kind of rice is about a 4 or 6-anna crop. Price of rice is stationary. Fever continues here and there. Some cases of cholera in Bagirhat.
	20 Jessore, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—bright, cold. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues; outturn is estimated at about eight annas. Winter crops bad. Coarse rice is selling at from 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent in the district; 290 deaths from fever reported from Bongong.
	21 Jhenida, " " "	Nil	
	22 Magura, " " "	Nil	
	23 Narail, " " "	Nil	
	24 Bongong, " " "	Nil	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	25 Moerashedabad, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—bright and cool. <i>Amun</i> is being reaped; an 8-anna crop is expected on an average. Winter crops are suffering from want of rain, but those on dearah lands are doing well. Fever still prevails in the town of Jungypore and cholera is reported to have broken out in thana Shamsirganga.
	26 Dinagore, Nov. 30 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Sugarcane is doing fairly well. Mustard is in flower, but rain is wanted for it in the drier parts of the district. Rice selling at from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
	27 Rajshahy, Dec. 1 "	Nil	Weather—cold and generally bright. <i>Amun</i> has been reaped in parts of the district. <i>Rubbee</i> on the dearah lands is said to be a good crop. Prices easier.
	28 Nattore, " " "	Nil	
	29 Nowgong, " " "	Nil	
	30 Rangpori, Nov. 30 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amun</i> paddy is being reaped. The crop on high lands is almost a total failure. Transplanting of tobacco is going on. Fever prevalent.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	31 Kurigram, " " "	Nil	
	32 Nilphamari, " " "	Nil	
	33 Gaibandha, " " "	Nil	
	34 Bogra, Dec. 1 "	Nil	Weather—cold and bracing. Outturn of the <i>amun</i> crop will be about four annas. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are not favourable. Public health fair.
	35 Pabna, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. <i>Amun</i> is being cut. It will be a very short crop. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are promising. Fever prevalent.
	36 Darjeeling, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. Harvesting of <i>murwa</i> and <i>haimanti</i> rice continues.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	37 Jalugore, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Harvesting of the <i>amun</i> crop has commenced. Outturn will be much below average. Winter crops (such as <i>kalai</i> , mustard, sugarcane) are reported to be in good condition.
	38 Cooch Behar, " " "	...	Report not received.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—conold.			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divn.	18 Dacca, Dec. 1 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Cutting of sugarcane and paddy continues. Pulses and <i>rubber</i> crops are being sown. Prospects good, but rain is wanted for the cold-weather crops.
	Manickgunge	Nil	
	Moonshigunge	Nil	
	19 Farroedpore, " 2 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amra</i> harvest is going on; outturn will be fair in the south, but poor elsewhere. Rain is much wanted for the <i>rubber</i> . Fever is extremely prevalent, except in the south. Prices are rising in the north. Nights cool; days hot and cloudy. Prospects of <i>amra</i> on low lands good. Cholera has appeared in some villages within the police station of Patuakhali; otherwise public health good.
	Goalundo	Nil	
	Madaripore	Nil	
	20 Backergunge, Nov. 29 "	Nil	Weather—cool and pleasant. State and prospects of the crops are bad. Paddy has suffered greatly in many places from the continued drought. Public health fair, except in the south-west, where fever is prevalent.
	21 Mymensingh, " 30 "	Nil	
	Jamulpore	Nil	
	Kishoregunge	Nil	
	Atia	Nil	
Chittagong Divn.	22 Chittagong, Dec. 4 '83	0.11	Weather—alternately cloudy and fair. Outturn of rice crop not promising. Cold-weather crops doing well. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease has abated. General health good.
	23 Noakholly, Nov. 29 "	Nil	Weather—fair and cold; wind northerly. <i>Amra</i> crop is being reaped; the outturn does not appear very favourable, as a 12-anna crop at most is expected.
	24 Tipperah, " 30 "	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. <i>Amra</i> is being harvested; outturn reported good.
	Brahmunberia	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold and foggy in the mornings. Gathering of cotton still continues. Prospects of paddy on lands under plough cultivation and sugarcane are good. Mustard and other cold-weather crops are being sown, and are germinating in some places.
	Chandpore	Nil	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 27 "	Nil	
	26 Tipperah, " 28 "	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. <i>Shail</i> paddy is being reaped; a fair harvest is expected. Prospects of winter crops not favourable. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn.	26 Patna, Dec. 1 '83	Nil	Weather—cold. Paddy is being reaped. It will be a poor crop. <i>Rubber</i> sowings are still going on, but if no rain falls there will be a very poor outturn. Public health good.
	27 Gya, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—cold and very dry. Paddy is being harvested. Sowing of <i>rubber</i> crops has been completed. The <i>rubber</i> must fail if rain does not fall soon. The rise in prices continues. Public health good.
	28 Shahabad, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Prospects of <i>rubber</i> crops fair, but rain is wanted.
	Buxar	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Very poor rice crop is being harvested. The <i>rubber</i> is withering for want of moisture. Fever is not increasing. Rice harvest is proceeding; average outturn will be about four annas. Except on high lands, the <i>rubber</i> is still healthy, though backward, but without rain the yield will be very small. Prices have not risen generally during the week. A good deal of fever is reported.
	29 Darbhanga, " 1 "	Nil	
	30 Mousseripore, " 1 "	Nil	
	Hajipur	Nil	Weather—cool and clear; no sign of rain. Paddy is being harvested. <i>Rubber</i> is coming on well where irrigation is practicable. Rain much wanted. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Bhagalpur Divn.	31 Saran, " 1 "	Nil	
	Sewan	Nil	
	Gopalgunge	Nil	Weather—cold. Rain is much wanted. In many places the <i>rubber</i> is withering. Public health good.
	32 Champaran, " 1 "	Nil	
	33 Monghyr, Dec. 1 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice crop will not exceed four annas. There is little likelihood of more <i>rubber</i> being sown. Prices have fallen.
	Begusarai	Nil	Weather—cold in the commencement of the week, but considerably warmer during the last two or three days. The <i>aphani</i> harvest has commenced. The rice crop in the high lands has almost altogether failed. In the low lands it is expected to yield an outturn of from 4 to 8 annas, though in a few places the yield will come to from 10 to 14 annas, while in others it will not exceed two annas. The <i>rubber</i> , wherever it has been sown, is still green and strong, and, if rain falls, may yield a fair outturn, but a good quantity of the lands usually sown with these crops has this year remained unsown.
	34 Bhagalpur, " 1 "	Nil	
	35 Purneah, " 1 "	Nil	
Bhagalpur Divn.	36 Maldah, " 1 "	Nil	Cold weather has set in with westerly winds. Prospects of crops not favourable. <i>Rubber</i> crops are suffering much from want of moisture. Common rice is selling at 15 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent all over the district.
	37 Sonthal Perga, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—first two days of the week cloudy; cloudless since. Prevailing wind north-north west. The scanty <i>rubber</i> crops that have come up are much in need of moisture. Common rice is selling at 13 and 14 seers per rupee. Prices are getting easier. General health good.
	Deoghur	Nil	Weather—bright, clear, and seasonable. The rice has failed on an average for the whole district to the extent of at least eight annas. In the continued absence of rain, the prospects of winter sowings are bad.
	Godda	Nil	
	Rajmahal	Nil	
	Jamtara	Nil	
	Pakour	Nil	

* For the week ending the evening of the 3rd instant.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DISTRICT	28 Cuttack, Nov. 30 '83	Nil	Weather—cool. Sky overclouded at times. The earlier kind of the <i>sarad</i> rice crop is being cut; the later kind is ripening. Winter crops are doing well. Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
	29 Poores, " 29 "	Nil	Weather—getting cooler gradually. Prospects of the <i>sarad</i> rice crop are good.
	Khoorda " "	Nil	The earlier kind of the crop is being harvested. Winter crops are doing well. Sugarcane is being crushed. Prices of food-grains are rising on account of the exportation of rice. Common rice selling at from 21 to 22 seers per rupee.
	40 Balasore, " 30 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The rice harvest has now everywhere begun. The lowest estimate for the three northern thanas (Jellasore, Basta, and Baliapal) is an 8-anna crop, and that for the two central thanas (Balasore and Soro) is from ten to twelve annas. But, in the opinion of the Collector, the general average of these five thanas (forming more than one-half of the district) will be up to a 10-anna crop. The estimate for the Bhadrach sub-division is a 12-anna crop. Prices are very steady. Public health normal.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
41	Hasaribagh, Nov. 30 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Paddy is being harvested; outturn unfavourable. Prospects of <i>rubber</i> crops are not good. Cases of small-pox reported from some of the thanas in the district. General health good.
42	Lohardugga Dec. 1 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy continues. The crop will probably average eight annas for the whole district. <i>Rubber</i> sowings still in progress. Prices inclined to fall at head-quarters; stationary at Palamow. Public health good.
43	Singbhoom, Nov. 30 "	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Rice crop is expected to give an outturn of from 10 to 12 annas. <i>Rubber</i> crops, especially oilseeds, are suffering from drought. Sugarcane is doing well. Price of rice is lower than last week. It is selling at 23 seers per rupee. General health good.
44	Manbhoom, Dec. 1 "	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Reaping continues. Outturn of paddy is estimated at from 6 to 14 annas in the sudder and from 6 to 12 annas in the sub-division. The lowest estimates are from Pandra in the north-east and Patoom in the south-west corners of the district. <i>Rubber</i> crops promise fairly well, though want of rain has necessitated more irrigation than usual. Coarse rice selling at Purulia at 22 seers per rupee. Cholera reported from Jaipur; small-pox from Harabhoom; cattle-disease from Jaipur and Baghmundi; and slight fever from Baghmundi.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 4th December 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER 1883.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE RS.																									
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBURN MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.										
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
BENGAL																												
Western Districts.																												
1	Bardwan	...	15 0	16 2	13 8	22 8	24 12	37 0	14 2	12 12	23 4	19 8	16 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankura	...	15 0	16 12	13 0	14 0	16 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Boarbhoom	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	...	13 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	...	13 8	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																												
7	Calcutta	...	13 5	14 0	14 0	18 12	20 0	24 8	7 5	8 14	10 0	14 9	14 9	17 12	20 0	22 10	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	24-Pargunnas	...	13 5	13 0	12 6	16 0	17 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	16 0	13 5	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nuddea	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 10	24 10	22 15	12 5	12 5	14 8	13 14	13 54	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jessore	...	12 4	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Moorehadedabad	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dinapore	...	16 0	14 8	13 0	13 5	14 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rajahmbye	...	15 12	13 8	15 0	30 0	22 8	33 12	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Rangpore	...	10 0	11 14	20 0	...	...	...	8 10	10 0	13 5	12 0	13 5	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bogra	...	16 0	16 12	9 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	16 8	16 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Patna	...	13 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	14 4	13 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Julpigore	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																												
20	Dacca	...	15 8	16 0	12 4	15 8	16 0	40 0	14 4	14 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Furraedpore	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	12 8	12 0	18 8	16 0	14 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Hackerung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mymensingh	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	30 0	18 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Return not received.

A In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Cuma 14 seers, Cutwa 13½ seers, and Raneeunge 13 seers.

B In the Bisenpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers.

C In the Ranpore HAt sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehannabad 13½ seers.

D1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barasat and Basant 13 seers, Dumdum Harbour 11 seers, Darrackpore 12½ seers, and Dumdum 12 seers.

E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koochta and Chogadanga 13 seers, Mehorpore 11½ seers, and Ranaghat 11½ seers.

F Both in the Sankha and Barasat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

G The retail price of salt in the Jhanda, Magura and Narai sub-divisions was 12 seers per rupee, and in the Bonkong sub-division 13 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1883.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

THE SEEDS OF 80 TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
LARGER MILLER— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			PINEWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
4. Ch.	5. Ch.	6. S.	7. Ch.	8. S.	9. Ch.	10. Ch.	11. S.	12. Ch.	13. Ch.	14. S.	15. Ch.	16. Ch.	17. S.	18. Ch.	19. Ch.	20. S.	21. Ch.	22. S.	BENGAL.		
Western Districts.																					
...	18 6	19 8	19 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 15	13 12	13 12	3-0-4	3-1-4	3-14-6	Burdwan.			
...	28 0	23 0	42 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	280 0	320 0	290 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	3-3-6	3-3-6	3 0	Bankura.			
...	16 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-0-0	3-1-3	3 1	Beerbhoom.			
...	Midnapore.			
...	16 8	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.			
...	17 0	15 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 13	Howrah.			
Central Districts.																					
...	21 5	22 10	35 8	14 0	14 8	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5	14 9	2 12	2 12	2 10	Calcutta.			
...	16 0	20 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	18 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4	13 5	3 5	3 5	3 0	24-Perghanna.			
...	17 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 10	3 0	3 0	2-14-1	Nudda.			
...	16 0	16 0	12 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 2	Khoolna.			
...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	11 8	11 8	3 10	3 2	3 0	Jessore.			
...	18 0	19 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	3 0	3 0	Moorsheadabad.			
...	14 8	14 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	3 6	3 6	3 8	Dinagapore.			
...	18 0	18 0	21 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	3-2-6	3-1-3	3 2	Rajshahye.			
...	5 0	16 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	Rangpore.			
...	12 0	15 0	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-2-3	3-2-8	3-2-8	Bogra.			
...	15 12	18 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 0	12 12	3 2	3-2-6	3 0	Patna.			
...	Darjeeling.			
...	13 0	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Jalpaiguri.			
Eastern Districts.																					
...	18 8	18 0	20 0	97 0	97 0	101 0	12 12	12 0	13 5	3 1	3 4	2 15	Dacca.			
...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 5	3 5	3 2	Farrukpore.			
...	6 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	2 11	2 11	3 0	Bachangura.			
...	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	12 8	3 3	3 4	3 2	Mymensingh.			

- H In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungpore 12½ seers, and Kandi 11½ seers.
 I Both in the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
 J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nuphamari and Gabsanda 12 seers and Kurigram 13 seers.
 K In the Bachangura sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
 L In the Alipore sub-division (at Kallacotta) the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
 M In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgange 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Naralingunge 13 seers.
 N In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gosalundo 10½ seers and Madaripore 13 seers.
 O In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Pannakhal 10½ seers, Peronepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
 P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Atia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seer, Netrokona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																									
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GHAT MILLER— CHOLUN, JOWAR.										
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)																												
21	Chittagong	P1	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakhally	Q	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tippurah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Hill Tipperah	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																												
26	Patna	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	R	17 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	23 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 8	13 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Muzaffarpore	S	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Barua	T	16 0	16 8	16 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Chumparna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	U	17 13	17 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 8	10 8	10 8	16 13	12 9	11 9	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maldah	...	18 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Perghe	V	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																												
38	Cuttack	...	14 7	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	21 0†	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Poore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Belasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																												
South-Western Frontier Agency.																												
41	Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga	W	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Hugbloom	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	18 0	36 0	28 0	22 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Munbloom	X	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 0	21 8	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 21 to 34½ seers per rupee.

P1 In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.

Q In the Fanny sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.

R In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, Nowadah 10 seers.

S In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sostamurhee 11 seers, and Hajipur 11½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1883.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1883.—(Concl'd.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
JESSE MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
																		Bastarp Districts.—(Continued)			
S.	Ch.	M.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	M.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	M.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	M.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	13 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	3 4	3 0	3 14	Chittagong.	
...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 0	3 3	3 3	Nonkhally.	
...	Tipperah.	
...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah.	
																		BHAR.			
...	33 0	33 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	Patna.		
...	10 0	20 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	3 6	3 5	3 4	Gya.	
...	Shahabad.	
...	Dumkura.	
...	23 0	23 8	42 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	142 0	140 0	140 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Mascherpo.		
27 0	26 0	33 0	21 0	23 0	37 0	20 0	20 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	3 6	3 5	3 3	Sarna.			
...	Chumprah.	
...	33 0	33 1	60 6	19 15	21 8	27 13	126 0	120 0	126 0	19 1	12 1	12 13	3-2-5	3-2-5	3 1	Monghyr.		
...	Hingulpo.	
...	Purneah.	
...	18 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	3 4	3 4	3 2	Maidah.	
...	24 0	28 0	80 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 12	11 0	11 8	South Pargis.	
																		DINHA.			
15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	33 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Cuttack.
...	Purba.	
...	Balasore.	
																		CHOTA NAAGPORE.			
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.			
...	Hazaribagh.	
32 0	32 0	30 0	36 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	3 19	4 0	3 4	Leharabagh.			
...	20 0	20 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 0	4 7	3 12	Manikpur.			
...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	1 8	3 8	3 8	3 6	Manikpur.			

T In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
 U In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Bhupur 10½ seers, and Lami 11½ seers.
 V In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Doughur 12 seers, Gidde 11 seers, Rajmahal 13 seers.
 W The retail price of salt at Daltongunge was 10½ seers per rupee.
 X In the Gobindpur sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers 8 per rupee.

Published for general information.

CULMAN MACAULAY,
 Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in

Number.	MARKS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET-CUMBOO, RAJMA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 9 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	...
2	Seragunge ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 1 0	2 9 0	2 0 0	...	...	...
3	Pacca ...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	0 15 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 15 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	1 9 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	1 10 0	...	...	...
5	Ohittagong ...	2 8 0	2 9 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 6 6	1 6 6	1 5 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ^o ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Poore ^o ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 6 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1883.

the undermentioned Murts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1883.

OF 40 SEERS.

GRASS MILLET— CHOLUR, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORE.			GRAM.			PINEWOOD.			SALT.			MARTW.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
1 15 0	0 1 15 0	...	...	...	...	1 14 0	0 1 12 0	0 1 2 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	0 1 14 0	0 6 8 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	2 12 0	0 2 12 0	0 1 10 0	Calcutta.
...	3 8 0	2 8 0	0 3 10 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	0 3 0	0 2 10 0	Naraygunge.
...	2 2 0	2 2 0	0 1 15 0	0 7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	3 1 0	0 3 4 0	0 2 15 0	Dacca.
...	2 2 0	2 2 0	0 3 0 0	0 7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	3 2 0	0 3 2 0	0 2 14 0	Naraygunge.
...	3 14 0	2 4 0	0 3 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	0 3 0 0	0 2 14 0	Chittagong.
...	1 4 0	0 1 4 0	0 1 5 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	0 1 6 0	0 5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0 0	0 0 0 0	Patna.
...	Balasore.
...	Poona.
...	2 5 0	2 5 0	0 0 0	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 11 0	0 1 8 0	0 8 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 12 0	0 2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.			STATION OBSERVATIONS.													
DISTRICT.	Representative station.	AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount.
		Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.			
ORISSA.	Pooree ...	Gopalpore ...	29.047	30.007	—	NNW & NW.	182	79.6	57.0	76.2	55.0	67.0	—	70.8	03	—
	False Point ...	False Point ...	29.084	30.008	—0.073	NW.	130	81.4	52.8	70.3	50.5	67.0	—4.3	74.4	08	—
	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29.021	30.005	—0.068	O	31	83.3	54.0	82.1	50.7	69.5	—3.0	73.0	53	—
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.046	30.006	—	NNE	51	82.0	49.5	80.7	52.7	66.7	—	73.0	48	—
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore ...	Saugor Island ...	29.070	30.004	—0.077	NNW & NNE.	106	80.3	57.9	78.1	50.8	69.0	—2.2	72.3	07	—
	South 24-Pergunnahs ...	Midnapore ...	29.807	30.018	—	NW	—	70.5	51.2	74.7	54.2	64.4	—	70.1	43	—
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Calcutta ...	29.088	30.010	—0.060	NNE	48	79.0	54.8	77.7	50.7	67.1	—3.0	71.0	57	—
	Howrah ...	Burdwan ...	29.010	30.012	—0.077	NE	34	81.5	54.0	70.8	57.0	68.7	—1.3	72.0	80	—
	Hooghly ...	Burdwan ...	29.010	30.012	—0.077	NE	34	81.5	54.0	70.8	57.0	68.7	—1.3	72.0	80	—
	Bankoora ...	Ranigunge ...	29.631	—	—	NE & NW	73	69.0	51.2	80.8	53.2	67.0	—	73.8	47	—
	Beerbhoom ...	Berhampore ...	29.040	30.018	—0.057	N	40.2	81.0	54.3	79.7	50.0	65.3	—2.1	72.4	50	—
	West Burdwan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moorsheadabad ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nuddea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29.072	30.006	—0.083	N	20.2	82.4	53.0	80.0	54.4	67.5	—2.0	74.4	56	—
	Khoolna ...	Chittagong ...	29.894	29.886	—0.000	C & N	45	70.1	55.0	78.0	50.0	65.0	—3.3	72.0	78	—
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29.894	29.886	—0.000	C & N	45	70.1	55.0	78.0	50.0	65.0	—3.3	72.0	78	—
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Demagiri ...	29.067	—	—	NNW	65	80.1	50.1	76.1	56.7	60.1	—	74.1	62	—
	Backergunge ...	Barrisal ...	29.067	—	—	NNW	65	80.1	50.1	76.1	56.7	60.1	—	74.1	62	—
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	29.073	—	—	N	30.5	79.0	50.5	77.4	55.0	66.0	—	69.4	74	—
	Furzedpore ...	Furzedpore ...	29.057	29.993	—0.067	V	34	80.8	50.0	70.4	57.7	68.0	—3.1	70.0	63	—
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	29.075	30.012	—	NE & V	—	71.0	54.5	73.0	50.4	64.8	—	73.0	70	—
	Commillah ...	Commillah ...	29.068	—	—	NNE	93	80.0	52.1	70.5	54.0	67.3	—	69.9	7	—
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29.061	—	—	NW	41.4	70.0	52.1	77.7	53.7	67.2	—	71.0	70	—
	Bogra and Pubna ...	Serajung ...	29.936	30.002	—	N	49.2	78.0	49.7	77.0	53.2	65.0	—	73.0	87	—
	Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beaulah ...	29.840	29.903	—	NW	44.3	70.0	48.1	78.4	52.7	63.0	—	73.1	82	—
NORTH BENGAL.	Dinagopore ...	Dinagopore ...	29.898	30.027	—	NH	43	70.8	49.0	78.4	52.3	66.4	—	71.0	70	—
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	29.673	29.970	—	E & NE	47	78.0	53.1	77.0	50.0	60.8	—	71.1	69	—
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	23.012	—	—	O	36	82.4	52.1	49.2	37.0	43.4	—	44.0	83	—
	Cooch Behar ...	Darjeeling ...	29.808	30.020	—0.083	Calm	7	81.2	47.9	78.5	50.3	64.4	—3.3	69.0	65	—
	Darjeeling Hill Districts ...	Purneah ...	29.867	30.041	—0.085	WNW	23	77.2	53.4	76.4	55.5	65.0	—3.0	67.3	61	—
	Purneah ...	Motihari ...	29.787	30.017	—	SSE	82	7	45.0	—	45.0	—	—	71.0	51	—
	North Bhagalpore ...	Chupra ...	29.320	—	—	Calm	24.1	78.5	48.1	70.0	50.8	64.0	—	74.1	7	—
	Mozufferpore ...	Dehree ...	29.015	30.045	—	S	190.8	70.0	53.0	67.1	54.1	60.0	—	67.2	80	—
	Darbhanga ...	Buzar ...	29.800	30.050	—	W & WN	40.2	70.0	47.0	75.7	50.8	63.2	—	74.3	53	—
	Chumpran ...	Arrah ...	29.810	30.022	—	W & WNW	52.4	77.3	—	70.0	—	—	—	68.3	40	—
SOUTH BENGAL.	Shahabad ...	Gya ...	29.037	30.028	—0.070	C	21	80.3	42.6	75.0	45.1	62.0	—6.1	73.0	30	—
	Gya ...	Patna ...	29.858	30.050	—0.058	V	45	78.5	40.0	75.2	51.2	65.4	—0.9	68.0	51	—
	Patna ...	Bhagulpore ...	29.802	30.030	—	NW	33.8	75.4	48.7	76.8	51.5	64.1	—	70.4	48	—
	South Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	29.500	—	—	V & NW	—	70.1	45.0	77.5	53.5	65.0	—	77.1	07	—
	Monghyr ...	Doomka ...	27.906	30.027	—0.061	V	60	75.4	50.3	73.8	51.9	62.8	—1.0	67.2	38	—
	South Bhagalpore ...	Hazaribagh ...	27.844	30.021	—	—	—	76.7	49.1	72.0	51.1	61.0	—	67.5	30	—
	Hazaribagh ...	Lotarduega ...	29.218	—	—	V	13.0	80.4	47.3	70.0	50.4	65.0	—	70.7	43	—
	Lotarduega ...	Manbhoom ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Explanation of Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the year. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the stations from that district, (i.e.) the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district during the year, divided by the number of stations. A

for the week ending Friday, the 30th November 1883.

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
	RAINFALL.												
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	...	ORISSA.
NH	NH	0.30	0.85	2.14	-1.29	61.48	56.03	+5.45	0.0	0.6	False Point	Pooree	
NH	NH	0.15	0.10	1.07	-0.97	57.63	51.81	+5.82	0.0	0.3	Cuttack	Cuttack	
NH	NH	0.04	0.03	1.03	-1.00	50.43	54.05	-3.62	0.0	0.1	Balasore	Balasore	
NH	NH	0.04	NH	0.72	-0.72	50.65	62.43	-11.78	0.0	0.2	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
NH	NH	0.03	NH	0.30	-0.30	40.08	50.91	-10.83	0.0	0.1	Midnapore	South 24-Pergunnahs	
NH	NH	0.03	NH	0.42	-0.42	43.42	51.39	-7.97	0.0	0.2	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs	
NH	NH	0.01	0.08	0.40	-0.32	47.51	46.03	+0.68	0.0	0.2	Burdwan	Howrah	
NH	NH	0.02	0.28	0.23	+0.15	50.93	51.40	-0.47	0.0	0.1	Ranigunge	Hooghly	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
NH	NH	0.01	NH	0.36	-0.36	38.35	51.10	-12.75	0.0	0.1	Berhampore	Burdwan	
NH	NH	0.03	0.01	0.45	-0.44	34.21	50.35	-16.14	0.0	0.3	...	Bankoora	
NH	NH	0.05	NH	0.47	-0.47	40.02	53.87	-13.85	0.0	0.2	Jessore	Beerbhoom	
NH	0.20	—	1.36	—	—	—	125.73	—	—	0.3	Chittagong	West Burdwan	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
NH	0.00	—	1.78	—	—	—	63.03	—	—	0.3	Domagri	Moorshedabad	
NH	NH	0.12	NH	1.06	-1.06	50.21	78.42	-28.21	0.0	0.2	Barrisal	Nudda	
NH	NH	0.40	NH	2.35	-2.35	100.03	110.20	-11.17	0.0	0.5	Noakholly	Jessore	
NH	NH	0.08	NH	0.43	-0.43	40.63	57.44	-16.81	0.0	0.3	Furreedpore	Khoolna	EAST BENGAL.
NH	NH	0.11	NH	0.68	-0.68	42.43	62.35	-19.92	0.0	0.3	Dacca	Chittagong	
NH	NH	0.09	NH	0.74	-0.74	64.31	71.62	-7.31	0.0	0.3	Commillah	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
NH	NH	0.06	NH	0.39	-0.39	43.49	60.43	-16.94	0.0	0.3	Mymensingh	Backergunge	
NH	NH	0.04	NH	0.46	-0.46	34.75	58.31	-23.56	0.0	0.3	Soraigunge	Noakholly	NORTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	0.01	NH	0.25	-0.25	28.54	54.10	-25.56	0.0	0.1	Rampore Beaulah	Furreedpore	
NH	NH	0.01	NH	0.10	-0.10	39.14	60.23	-21.09	0.0	0.1	Dinagore	Dacca	
NH	NH	0.03	NH	0.14	-0.14	51.24	77.85	-26.61	0.0	0.1	Rangpore	Commillah	
NH	NH	0.05	NH	0.08	-0.08	113.44	113.91	-0.47	0.0	0.3	Julpigoree	Mymensingh	NORTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	0.07	NH	0.27	-0.27	139.53	152.13	-12.60	0.0	0.3	Darjeeling	Bogra and Pubna	
NH	NH	0.04	NH	0.07	-0.07	51.24	55.40	-4.16	0.0	0.2	Purneah	Rajshahye	
NH	NH	0.06	NH	0.10	-0.10	30.97	43.25	-12.28	0.0	0.2	Durbhunga	Dinagore	
NH	NH	0.03	NH	0.09	-0.09	31.45	45.44	-13.99	0.0	0.2	Motihari	Rangpore	NORTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	0.16	NH	0.23	-0.23	34.73	41.70	-6.97	0.0	0.2	Chopra	Julpigoree	
NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Delree	Cooch Behar	
NH	NH	0.12	NH	0.34	-0.34	30.30	39.05	-8.75	0.0	0.2	Buxar	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arreh	Purneah	SOUTH BENGAL.
NH	NH	0.09	0.08	0.28	-0.25	37.60	40.25	-2.65	0.0	0.3	Gya	North Bhagulpore	
NH	NH	0.10	NH	0.24	-0.24	41.35	39.89	+1.46	0.0	0.3	Bankipore	Mosufferpore	
NH	NH	0.06	NH	0.22	-0.22	37.24	43.09	-5.85	0.0	0.3	Bhagulpore	Durbhunga	
NH	NH	0.03	0.08	0.30	-0.13	30.03	40.01	-10.98	0.0	0.2	Doonka	Chumparun	CENTRAL NAGAL.
NH	NH	0.07	0.03	0.34	+0.28	40.91	47.87	-7.96	0.0	0.4	Hazaribagh	South Bhagulpore	
NH	NH	0.06	1.22	0.30	+0.02	45.09	46.07	-0.98	0.0	0.3	Ranchoe	Monghyr	
NH	NH	NH	0.11	0.27	-0.16	50.06	51.43	-0.47	0.0	0.1	Chyohassa	Sonthal Pergunnahs	

period for the past one year. The variations are *negatives* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positives* when greater. by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received day is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 30th November.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 30th November.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 24th November.	Sunday, 25th November.	Monday, 26th November.	Tuesday, 27th November.	Wednesday, 28th November.	Thursday, 29th November.	Friday, 30th November.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
ORISSA	Poores	Poores	—	Nil	1'44	2'43	57'23	51'10	
		Kiurdah	—	Nil	1'70	1'70	40'21	40'21	
		Bampur	—	Nil	1'98	1'98	40'21	40'21	
		Pala Point Hookitola	—	Nil	0'36	0'36	65'04	65'04	
	Outtack	Jagatsingpore	—	Nil	1'34	1'34	40'47	40'47	
		Banki	—	Nil	1'20	1'20	54'87	54'87	
		Outtack	—	Nil	0'05	0'05	62'31	62'31	
		Kendrapara Jajpore	—	Nil	0'77	0'77	55'90	55'90	
	Balasore	Chandball	—	Nil	1'89	1'89	53'48	53'48	
		Bhuddruck	—	Nil	1'10	1'10	40'57	40'57	
		Sorah	—	Nil	0'40	0'40	53'43	53'43	
		Balasore	—	Nil	1'14	1'14	53'05	53'05	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Midnapore	Contal	—	Nil	0'86	0'86	52'18	52'18	
		Rangor Island	—	Nil	0'33	0'33	60'10	60'10	
		Tumlook	—	Nil	0'44	0'44	45'00	45'00	
		Midnapore Ghatal	—	Nil	0'01	0'01	34'50	34'50	
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Har-	—	Nil	0'40	0'40	43'36	43'36	
		bour.	—	Nil	0'01	0'01	39'73	39'73	
		Alipore Jali	—	Nil	0'44	0'44	38'80	38'80	
		Harrackpore	—	Nil	0'30	0'30	40'89	40'89	
	Howrah	Dum-Dum	—	Nil	0'37	0'37	34'72	34'72	
		Baraset	—	Nil	0'46	0'46	65'20	65'20	
		Busserhat	—	Nil	0'43	0'43	37'31	37'31	
		Howrah	—	Nil	0'72	0'72	48'93	48'93	
Hooghly	Hooghly	—	Nil	0'01	0'01	40'51	40'51		
	Hooghly	—	Nil	0'03	0'03	46'54	46'54		
	Jehanabad	—	Nil	0'28	0'28	47'85	47'85		
	Jehanabad	—	Nil	0'40	0'40	46'75	46'75		
Burdwan	Culina	—	Nil	0'40	0'40	46'75	46'75		
	Burdwan	—	Nil	0'40	0'40	46'75	46'75		
	Outwa	—	Nil	0'23	0'23	61'02	61'02		
	Raneergunge	—	Nil	0'62	0'62	54'31	54'31		
Bankura	Bankura	—	Nil	0'11	0'11	45'77	45'77		
	Bishnupore	—	Nil	0'03	0'03	40'31	40'31		
	Maliara														

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 30th of Nov. 1883—continued.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 30th November.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 30th November.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 24th November.	Sunday, 25th November.	Monday, 26th November.	Tuesday, 27th November.	Wednesday, 28th November.	Thursday, 29th November.	Friday, 30th November.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
NORTH BENGAL.	Pubna	Pubna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	30.40	55.85
		Seraingunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	41.81	53.60
	Bogra	Sherpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	31.97	45.02
		Nowkhilla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	27.78	58.07
		Bogra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	34.51	61.02
		Panchbibi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	31.29	56.00
	Rajshahye	Beaulah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	27.68	55.40
		Natore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	35.31	57.69
	Maldah	Maldah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	38.10	51.05
		Dinapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	36.18	53.28
	Dinapore	Mohadepore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	40.30	57.75
		Churamon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	44.79	44.23
		Raigunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	36.84	—
		Baloorghat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	—	—
	Rangpore	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	46.65	63.79
		Rangpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	45.35	70.85
		Kurigram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	45.00	78.17
		Bagdogra (Nulphamari)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	67.80	92.92
	Julpigore	Julpigore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	135.58	114.82
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	69.88	100.61
		Cooch Behar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	131.12	114.00
		Mickligunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	107.71	111.07
		Matabhanga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	124.68	123.00
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	107.31	107.31
		Siliguri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	—	104.91
	Purneah	Kisimgunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	50.75	68.00
		Arraeh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	61.03	68.02
	North Bhagulpore.	Purneah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	34.64	62.84
		Maddapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	54.80	68.00
	Durbhanga	Soopool	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	44.89	68.44
		Tajpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	43.15	30.67
	Mozufferpore	Durbhanga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	41.17	41.17
		Madhubani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	42.03	42.03
	Chumpran	Sitamarhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	33.37	40.35
		Mozufferpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	40.74	41.61
	Sarun	Hajipore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	34.13	41.77
		Motihari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	34.25	41.86
	Bettiah	Bettiah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	32.57	47.01
		Gopalgunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	27.50	67.31
	Saran	Saran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	33.48	65.04
		Chuprah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	26.91	35.39
NORTH BENGAL.	Shahabad	Buxa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	34.70	37.34
		Dehree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	—	—
		Rhuboah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	27.00	41.00
		Shasorani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	28.08	41.03
	Gya	Arrah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	30.25	35.72
		Arrungabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	31.05	40.00
		Gya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	44.43	40.73
		Nowadah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	32.82	30.53
	Patna	Jehanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	41.51	30.78
		Patna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	87.12	40.80
		Dinapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	30.85	30.85
		Behar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	30.05	30.05
	Monghyr	Barrh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	30.67	30.67
		Begoesari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	60.82	38.28
NORTH BENGAL.	South Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	27.20	40.16
		Jamui	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	37.1	42.58
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	0.31	50.62
		Banka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	0.15	43.05
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmahal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	20.85	51.86
		Gouda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	35.24	40.00
		Pakour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	40.40	52.30
		Nya Dhomka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	40.64	54.08
		Deoghur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	40.05	40.37
		Jamtara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	41.19	40.75
NORTH BENGAL.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	30.16	40.93
		Hazaribagh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	40.07	40.07
		Santogurah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	37.94	47.08
		Mahudi Hill	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	—	60.28
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	—	50.37
		Kanchi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	42.35	42.35
	Singbhoom	Palamow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	83.85	61.43
		Chyobassa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	50.00	51.43
	Manbhoom	Manbhoom	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	55.20	47.09
		Gohandpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Nil	0.00	0.00	35.45	47.38

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If some of the return wanting, the corresponding space in the total rainfall column is left blank.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending 30th November 1883 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DISTRICT.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Average for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since May 15th.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	83.5	40.5	70.0	56.2	67.9	-4.1	Nil	0.17	-0.17	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.31	1.34	55.75	54.24
South-West Bengal	82.4	51.3	75.8	56.2	67.5	-1.5	Nil	0.05	-0.05	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.06	0.41	42.55	51.07
East Bengal	80.0	50.5	77.5	56.8	67.2	-3.2	0.01	0.12	-0.11	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.02	0.05	43.25	78.94
North Bengal	79.8	48.1	78.1	53.8	66.0	—	Nil	0.03	-0.06	0.0	0.2	-0.2	Nil	0.25	55.27	74.53
North Behar*	81.2	47.0	77.3	52.5	64.8	-3.5	Nil	0.05	-0.05	0.0	0.2	-0.2	Nil	0.10	41.31	47.82
South Behar†	80.3	42.0	75.7	51.2	63.4	-3.5	Nil	0.08	-0.08	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.02	0.25	37.27	43.05
Chutia Nagpur‡	75.4	44.1	73.2	51.5	62.4	-1.5	Nil	0.05	-0.05	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.23	0.30	44.77	47.80

* Motihari
† Arrah
‡ Chyabassa } not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 1st December 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

The following summary is deduced from the annexed table exhibiting the vital statistics of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 17th November 1883:—

(1.) That births and deaths were recorded in these Municipalities in the proportions, respectively, of 23·4 and 34·5 per 1,000 of their population, against 24·5 and 31·8 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 10th November, indicating a considerable advance in the registration of deaths, with a small falling off in that of births.

(2.) That the following Municipalities returned the highest proportions of births and deaths:—

<i>Births.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Burdwan ..	..	42·7	Purneah ..	..	72·7
Bhagulpore ..	..	38·9	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	..	57·9
Uterparah ..	..	37·7	Poori ..	..	55·7
Dacca ..	..	37·6	Burdwan ..	..	53·4
Naraingunge ..	..	33·1	Midnapore ..	..	43·4
			Serampore ..	..	41·2
			Gya ..	..	41·0
			Uterparah ..	..	37·7
			Hughli ..	..	34·9
			Santipore ..	..	34·5
			Dacca ..	..	34·4
			Bhagulpore ..	..	34·4
			Durbhanga ..	..	31·4
			Howrah ..	..	27·5
			Chittagong ..	..	25·8

(3.) That, while no death was recorded under the head of small-pox, the mortality from cholera is stated to have amounted to 2·9 per 1,000 of the population of the Municipalities under notice, against 2·1 per 1,000 in the preceding week; from fever 18 per 1,000 against 17·1 per 1,000; from bowel-complaints 5·2 per 1,000 against 4 per 1,000; from violence 0·3 per 1,000 against 4 per 1,000; and from all other causes 8·4 per 1,000 against 8·1 per 1,000. These figures indicate that there was a rise in the fatal results from all the death causes, except injury.

(4.) That of the above indicated diseases, excluding small-pox, from which, as before stated, no death was reported, and injury, which proved fatal only in the Naraingunge town at the rate of 4·1 per 1,000 of its population, cholera, fever, bowel-complaints and other causes, caused the highest mortality in the undermentioned Municipalities:—

<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Fever.</i>		<i>Bowel-complaints.</i>		<i>Other causes.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Beauleah ..	13·1	Purneah ..	62·3	Uterparah ..	18·9	Poori ..	36·4
Howrah ..	8·4	Midnapore ..	37·2	Gya ..	13·7	Suburbs of Cal-	
Suburbs of Calcutta ..	8·1	Santipore ..	32·3	Serampore ..	11·8	cutta ..	15·3
Bhagulpore ..	4·5	Burdwan ..	30·5	Burdwan ..	9·2	Dacca ..	14·3
		Suburbs of				Burdwan ..	13·7
		Calcutta ..	27·9			Gya ..	12·3
		Durbhanga ..	23·6			Serampore ..	9·8
		Hughli ..	20·1			Hughli ..	9·4

(5.) That the death-rates under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* stand as follows:—

<i>According to Sex.</i>		<i>According to Class.</i>		<i>According to Age.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males ..	32·7	Christians ..	42·5	Under 1 year ..	244·2
Females ..	33·6	Hindus ..	33·4	1 and under 5 years ..	42·0
Ratio of male		Mahomedans ..	36·8	5 and under 10 " ..	16·6
deaths to every		Budhists ..	48·4	10 and under 15 " ..	12·6
100 female				15 and under 20 " ..	21·9
deaths ..	101			20 and under 30 " ..	23·7
				30 and under 40 " ..	24·6
				40 and under 50 " ..	28·9
				50 and under 60 " ..	46·5
				60 years and upwards ..	82·6

F. W. A. DEFABECK,

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 3rd December 1883.

DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.		Class.		Age.										Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.									
				Deaths among—					Deaths.					Under 1 year.					Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.						
				Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	(Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	(Other classes.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and up.		
Burdwan	Burdwan	20	679	394	...	...	10	2	1	...	4	6	5	5	5	665	394	377	333	484	703		
Midnapur	Midnapur	19	381	648	...	...	1	3	1	...	3	3	1	7	6	494	312	94	977	1513	863		
Hugli	Hugli and Chinsurah	20	329	457	...	...	9	4	1	...	...	4	3	2	3	...	271	223	202	318	307
Serampore	Serampore	19	393	1109	...	...	5	2	2	...	2	2	3	2	...	476	193	314	308	...	768		
Hooghly	Hooghly	4	201	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	...	...	
24-Pargunnahs	24-Pargunnahs	47	300	214	...	...	6	7	3	...	5	13	4	4	4	300	260	94	151	318	1064		
Nuddea	Nuddea	13	631	490	...	...	42	31	12	...	10	46	43	23	32	289	413	424	382	281	1278		
Jessore	Jessore	13	209	360	...	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	298	186	...	177
Bajshabye	Bajshabye	2	163	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	...	214
Darjiling	Darjiling	7	213	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	710	382	387	189	292	1368
Dacca	Dacca	3	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	493	...	...		
Chittagong	Chittagong	3	157	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripurah	Tripurah	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	Patna	21	571	423	...	...	7	3	...	...	4	4	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	Gya	2	164	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	Shahabad	2	179	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monterpore	Monterpore	1	653	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durban	Durban	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	Saran	2	175	161	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	52	237	242	...	...	14	9	3	...	8	2	5	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	Monghyr	51	442	291	...	...	15	8	2	...	7	4	10	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	Purneah	4	67	84	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	Patna	4	150	167	...	...	2	1	1	...	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peori	Peori	9	246	334	...	...	10	6	2	...	1	2	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	TOTAL	9	425	89	12	89	42	...	42	124	109	50	86	129	2442	430	164	126	219	820			

F. W. A. DE FABECK,
Offy. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 3rd December 1883.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
25th November to 1st December 1883.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 33 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1883.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%.			Inches	
Nov.	25th	133.5	8.1	29.911	66.3	77.6	30.4	57.3	61.4	0.485	58.1	77	ENE, NE and calm	40	Nil.	Chiefly clear, ☐, ☐.
"	26th	133.7	9.2	.926	67.4	79.4	31.3	58.1	63.1	.594	60.3	79	NE and NNW ...	51	"	Chiefly clear, ☐, ☐.
"	27th	139.7	9.0	.913	67.1	78.2	19.9	58.3	61.8	.478	57.7	74	N by E and NNW...	50	"	Chiefly clear, ☐.
"	28th	127.7	7.3	.921	65.3	77.1	21.1	56.0	60.1	.454	56.2	75	NNW and NNE ...	40	"	Partially cloud ☐, ☐.
"	29th	130.1	8.5	.917	64.6	76.6	21.8	54.8	58.4	.410	53.4	70	NE by E and N by W	71	"	Chiefly clear, ☐, ☐.
"	30th	130.8	9.2	.952	66.4	77.1	20.8	56.3	59.6	.419	54.0	64	N by W and N ...	119	"	Clear. ☐.
L	1st	136.9	9.3	.956	65.9	77.1	20.8	56.3	58.3	.389	53.0	61	N, and N by W ...	143	"	Clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... Inches. 29.928

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 30.006

The total number of hours of bright sunshine of the seven days ... Hours. 60.6

The mean temperature of the seven days ... ° 66.1

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 71.3

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 24.6

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 79.4

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... Miles. 14

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... lbs. ...Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... % 71

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office... 71

The total fall of rain from 25th November to 1st December 1883 ... Inches. Nil.

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office... Nil.

The total fall from 1st January to 1st December 1883 ... 50.04

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office... 65.15

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newmann's No 8 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☐ fog, ☐ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 3rd December 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 25th November to 1st December 1883.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November	25th	68.4	84.4	20.4	58.4	63.3	.511	59.0	73	Nil
"	26th	69.9	84.0	21.7	60.3	61.6	.510	61.3	74	"
"	27th	69.3	80.0	20.0	60.0	63.7	.518	60.0	78	"
"	28th	67.7	75.8	20.7	58.1	61.8	.474	57.4	70	"
"	29th	68.9	75.8	21.1	60.7	60.9	.444	58.0	65	"
"	30th	67.8	74.0	21.1	57.9	61.0	.450	57.8	71	"
December	1st	67.9	78.8	20.5	68.3	60.8	.433	55.0	64	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 68.8

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 27.3

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 84.0

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 70%

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 25th November to 1st December 1883 ... Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 3rd December 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of traffic and tolls on the Circular and Eastern Canals and Nuddea Rivers for the month of July 1883.

(CIRCULAR CANAL.)

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Rs.	A.	P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC (PRIVATE).	Mds.	Rs.					
159	Coal ...	14,800	3,700	29,575	1,056	844	12	6
28	Roadstone ...	16,300	4,075	32,475	1,159	121	12	6
61	Bricks ...	17,400	21,500	34,750	1,241	215	13	0
20	Earthenware ...	2,900	950	5,900	210	22	2	0
4	Sand ...	1,500	250	2,925	104	19	1	6
97	Lime ...	63,500	62,025	1,43,350	5,119	1,254	5	0
505	Firewood ...	2,20,000	70,000	4,61,700	16,596	3,477	12	0
5	Iron ...	2,200	22,000	4,375	156	38	4	0
3	Brass ...	50	2,000	350	12	3	1	0
1	Cotton ...	70	700	125	4	0	7	6
164	Jute ...	71,200	2,13,600	1,56,075	5,574	1,350	0	6
31	Mats ...	7,000	10,000	14,150	505	123	13	0
6	Paddy ...	1,000	1,000	2,450	88	21	7	0
537	Rice ...	2,40,600	4,81,200	4,88,575	17,449	4,275	0	6
5	Gram ...	2,000	4,000	4,875	174	42	10	6
30	Other cereals ...	11,800	15,400	23,250	830	188	15	0
55	Linseed ...	20,000	60,000	47,650	1,702	416	15	0
6	Mustard-seed ...	2,025	8,100	4,950	141	35	7	0
3	Rape ...	250	1,000	550	20	4	13	0
17	Til ...	6,000	20,000	12,125	433	106	1	6
18	Oil-cake ...	5,000	5,000	9,675	345	84	10	6
40	Fruits ...	3,500	7,000	7,475	267	65	6	6
14	Vegetables ...	1,500	1,500	2,975	106	26	0	6
8	Tobacco ...	900	4,300	1,775	63	15	8	6
17	Spices ...	5,000	20,000	9,175	32	80	4	6
1	Turneric ...	100	800	225	8	1	15	6
14	Grass for cattle ...	4,000	2,000	7,925	283	69	5	6
17	Straw ...	3,000	1,500	7,200	257	63	0	0
93	Betel-nuts ...	25,000	1,50,000	49,750	1,777	435	5	0
31	Sugar, unrefined ...	7,000	55,000	18,525	483	118	5	6
58	Jaggery ...	20,000	40,000	39,850	1,483	348	11	0
346	Salt ...	1,45,000	2,90,000	2,89,975	10,356	2,493	2	6
22	Hides ...	800	16,000	2,075	74	15	2	6
29	Bones ...	3,700	1,850	1,425	264	63	1	6
29	Dry fish ...	3,000	15,000	6,100	219	53	6	0
2,474	Total ...	9,28,095	16,12,050	19,27,400	68,889	16,496	0	0
1,931	Total of same month last year.	7,58,995	11,00,910	13,53,025	48,122	11,429	11	9
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
2,581	Empty, planks, beams, passenger, tamarind, brick-dust, fish, onion, furniture, golputta, shell, rags.	2,96,700	6,93,000	6,69,050	23,894	4,414	11	6
1,144	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	0	0
	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	12	3
3	Return trip ...	800	800	1,475	52	5	8	6
3,728	Total ...	2,97,500	6,93,800	6,70,525	23,946	5,038	0	3
3,479	Total of same month last year.	1,42,350	7,23,250	2,13,500	7,625	1,995	2	6
6,202	Grand Total ...	12,25,595	23,05,850	25,97,925	92,835	21,534	0	3
5,410	Grand total of same month last year.	9,01,345	18,24,160	15,66,525	55,747	13,424	14	3

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	582 7 0
Amount of tollage for the month	21,534 9 3
Total	22,116 7 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	21,880 4 0
Balance at the end of the month	486 3 3

TOLLY'S NULLAH.

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC (PRIVATE.)	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
51	Coal ...	22,150	5,560	40,825	1,457	154	7	6
20	Roadstone ...	11,500	2,875	21,700	775	81	6	0
3	Limestone ...	650	325	1,325	48	11	9	6
92	Bricks ...	18,000	2,225	34,800	1,243	133	14	0
106	Tiles ...	9,000	3,500	16,475	588	61	12	6
39	Earthenware ...	3,100	50	5,925	211	24	1	6
33	Sand ...	14,000	1,750	25,950	927	97	5	0
1	Lime ...	300	300	575	20	2	2	6
1	Timber ...	1,000	4,000	1,875	67	7	0	6
180	Firewood ...	58,500	15,875	114,925	4,104	829	6	6
2	Brass ...	300	600	600	22	5	4	0
8	Cotton ...	2,300	34,500	4,550	162	39	13	0
1	Piece-goods (European) ...	150	3,000	300	10	2	10	0
3	Jute ...	224	672	400	14	3	9	0
6	Mats ...	600	900	1,275	45	11	2	6
228	Paddy ...	35,200	35,200	76,175	2,720	666	8	6
1,376	Rice ...	1,60,317	3,35,901	3,14,325	11,227	2,416	5	6
8	Gram ...	2,500	5,000	5,500	196	48	2	0
5	Other cereals ...	700	2,100	1,500	54	13	2	0
2	Linseed ...	600	2,400	1,200	43	10	8	0
29	Mustard-seed ...	11,400	45,600	21,825	779	124	11	6
1	Other oil-seed ...	350	1,050	650	23	2	7	0
1	Mustard oil ...	300	3,000	625	22	5	7	6
25	Fruits ...	1,300	1,400	2,650	94	10	13	0
47	Vegetables ...	6,018	6,036	11,900	424	44	15	0
12	Tobacco ...	3,000	24,000	5,150	184	25	13	0
3	Cocoanut ...	35	35	75	2	0	12	0
12	Grass for cattle ...	1,200	775	2,475	89	18	2	6
198	Straw ...	19,840	9,920	37,875	1,352	222	14	6
6	Betel-nuts ...	1,600	3,700	3,250	115	28	7	0
3	Sugar, refined ...	500	4,000	1,050	38	9	3	0
104	Jaggery ...	19,250	59,500	38,150	1,362	276	15	0
157	Salt ...	42,779	1,06,947	98,025	3,501	734	7	6
3	Cattle ...	300	300	675	24	2	8	6
2	Hides ...	45	210	100	8	0	14	6
15	Dry fish ...	1,600	16,000	3,250	116	28	7	0
2,783	Total ...	4,50,608	7,30,206	8,97,925	32,061	6,157	0	6
4,495	Total of same month last year.	9,42,418	13,79,885	18,57,975	66,660	13,910	0	6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1,539	Empty, passenger, gol-patta, planks, chira, brick-dust, fish, betel leaves and bark of babla-wood.	1,75,972	1,39,602	3,43,875	12,280	1,606	7	0
848	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	0	0
...	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	6	3
...	Return trip	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	10	6
2,387	Total ...	1,75,972	1,39,602	3,43,875	12,280	1,923	7	9
5,018	Total of same month last year.	2,74,825	13,27,675	6,78,000	24,213	3,767	6	6
5,170	Grand Total ...	6,26,580	8,69,808	12,41,800	44,341	8,080	8	3
8,565	Grand total of same month last year.	12,17,243	27,07,560	25,35,975	90,873	17,677	7	0

MEMORANDUM.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	168	10	3
Amount of tollage for the month	...	8,080	8	3
Total	...	8,249	2	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	8,093	10	3
Balance at the end of the month	...	155	8	3

NUDDEA RIVERS.

(I).—Jellinghee River.

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC (PRIVATE).	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
12	Coal ...	2,775	1,387	5,000	178	25	0	0
17	Ghooting ...	4,250	1,062	8,450	301	21	2	0
28	Roadstone ...	39,900	9,975	64,000	2,285	160	0	0
1	Lime ...	300	375	625	22	3	2	0
1	Firewood ...	100	25	300	10	1	8	0
1	Brass ...	25	1,000	75	2	0	12	0
36	Gunny (Indian) ...	13,300	1,33,000	26,575	949	265	12	0
213	Jute ...	74,875	1,87,187	1,39,675	4,983	1,396	12	0
21	Paddy ...	3,050	2,287	5,925	211	44	7	0
74	Rice ...	8,850	17,700	16,000	571	120	0	0
119	Wheat ...	63,875	1,59,687	1,07,775	3,849	808	5	0
30	Gram ...	12,975	19,462	22,275	795	167	1	0
55	Other cereals ...	20,375	40,750	40,325	1,440	302	7	0
51	Linseed ...	25,975	77,925	52,575	1,877	394	5	0
21	Mustard-seed ...	9,525	38,100	17,275	616	129	9	0
1	Castor-seed ...	225	675	525	18	3	15	0
8	Other oils ...	1,175	9,400	2,450	87	24	8	0
2	Oil-cake ...	575	575	1,200	42	12	0	0
119	Tobacco ...	36,325	1,08,975	70,600	2,521	706	0	0
5	Sugar, refined ...	2,975	29,750	6,675	238	66	12	0
3	Jaggery ...	275	825	700	25	7	0	0
241	Salt ...	48,975	1,46,925	95,975	3,427	959	12	0
1	Hides ...	175	1,750	425	15	4	4	0
8	Ghee ...	975	26,325	2,875	102	28	12	0
151	Empty ...	.....	.....	71,875	2,566	89	13	6
100	Miscellaneous ...	24,200	1,93,600	47,200	1,685	472	0	0
1,319	Total ...	3,96,025	12,08,722	8,07,350	28,820	6,214	14	6
1,099	Total of same month last year.	3,53,495	10,45,724	7,66,050	27,344	5,498	1	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
585	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	231	8	0
23	Rafts of timbers 514D + 294G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	4	6
5	Rafts of bamboos 5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	0
613	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	8	6
590	Total of same month last year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	8	6
1,932	Grand Total ...	3,96,025	12,08,722	8,07,350	28,820	6,698	7	0
1,689	Grand total of same month last year.	3,53,495	10,45,724	7,66,050	27,344	5,742	9	6

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month
Amount of tollage for the month	...	6,698	7 0
Total	...	6,698	7 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	6,698	7 0

NUDDEA RIVERS.

(II).—Matabhanga River.

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	
	LOCAL TRAFFIC (PRIVATE).	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
32	Coal ...	20,950	7,856	36,075	1,336	180 6 0
6	Lime ...	2,950	2,950	5,325	197	26 10 0
3	Firewood ...	1,250	312	1,825	67	9 2 0
15	Iron ...	4,530	18,120	11,875	439	118 12 0
1	Brass ...	10	200	1,400	51	14 0 0
178	Jute ...	1,06,407	3,19,221	2,21,775	8,213	2,217 12 0
4	Mats ...	303	915	1,375	50	13 12 0
30	Paddy ...	6,880	6,880	14,175	525	106 5 0
298	Rice ...	1,76,221	3,52,442	3,80,200	14,081	2,851 8 0
7	Wheat ...	2,867	7,142	5,325	197	39 15 0
6	Gram ...	1,565	3,130	3,300	122	24 12 0
63	Other cereals ...	28,148	56,296	39,125	1,449	293 7 0
24	Linseed ...	16,760	54,470	26,725	989	200 7 9
15	Mustard-seed ...	7,915	35,617	12,175	450	91 5 0
18	Other oils ...	5,430	70,590	16,725	619	167 4 0
38	Oil-cake ...	8,065	8,065	20,225	749	202 4 0
1	Fruits ...	30	30	75	2	0 12 0
6	Vegetables ...	280	280	725	26	5 7 0
15	Tobacco ...	2,810	11,240	6,250	231	62 8 0
12	Turmeric ...	2,853	17,118	6,900	255	69 0 0
1	Betelnuts ...	185	1,295	525	19	5 4 0
1	Sugar, unrefined ...	20	100	650	24	6 8 0
4	Jaggery ...	308	924	1,175	43	11 12 0
175	Salt ...	68,500	2,05,500	1,54,625	5,726	1,546 4 0
50	Miscellaneous ...	7,182	71,820	21,300	788	213 0 0
169	Empty ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 11 0
1	Bones ...	100	12	225	8	2 4 0
1	Dry fish ...	225	1,125	825	30	8 4 0
1,174	Total ...	4,72,686	12,53,600	9,90,900	36,686	8,697 8 6
989	Total of same month last year.	4,07,233	9,47,090	7,30,100	27,032	6,177 0 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
2	Laden steamer ...	8,700	87,000	22,700	840	170 4 0
6	Empty do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 4 0
10	Laden flat ...	45,000	4,50,000	85,500	3,162	641 4 0
1	Empty do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0
1	Rafts of timbers D. 4	80	200	.....	.....	1 8 0
1	Do. of Bamboos 300 in No	100	30	.....	.....	0 6 0
492	Passenger ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 12 0
513	Total ...	53,880	5,37,230	1,08,200	4,002	1,120 10 0
440	Total of same month last year.	81,500	8,16,200	1,76,600	6,540	1,568 6 0
1,687	Grand Total ...	5,26,566	17,90,830	10,99,100	40,688	9,817 13 6
1,429	Grand total of same month last year.	4,88,733	17,63,290	9,06,700	33,572	7,745 6 0

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	... 15 15 1
Amount of tollage for the month	... 9,817 13 6
Total	... 9,833 12 7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	... 9,128 1 9
Balance at the end of the month	... 705 10 10

The balance shown above was the amount remaining to be paid into treasury.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

(III).—*Bagiruthes River at Nuddea Toll Station.*

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	
	LOCAL TRAFFIC (PRIVATE).	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
11	Coal ...	3,175	1,567	5,825	208	29 2 0
2	Ghooting ...	500	125	1,050	37	2 10 0
1	Earthenware ...	50	12	200	7	0 4 0
6	Brass ...	775	31,000	2,575	91	25 12 0
1	Piece-goods (European) ...	25	1,000	100	3	1 0 0
4	Gunny (Indian) ...	400	4,000	1,000	35	10 0 0
23	Jute ...	10,200	25,500	20,875	745	208 12 0
5	Paddy ...	675	506	1,250	44	9 6 0
18	Rice ...	9,100	18,200	17,225	616	129 3 0
27	Wheat ...	13,975	34,937	28,225	1,008	211 11 0
20	Gram ...	7,250	10,875	13,425	479	100 11 0
20	Other cereals ...	5,975	11,950	10,725	383	80 7 0
19	Linseed ...	9,200	27,600	17,300	617	129 12 0
1	Mustard-seed ...	625	2,500	1,200	42	9 0 0
13	Other oils ...	1,175	9,400	2,025	72	20 4 0
4	Tobacco ...	575	1,725	1,200	42	12 0 0
5	Grass for cattle ...	1,650	412	3,275	116	13 6 0
1	Sugar, refined ...	50	500	150	5	1 8 0
5	Jaggery ...	1,325	3,975	2,675	95	26 12 0
228	Salt ...	56,775	1,70,325	1,13,550	4,055	1,135 8 0
2	Hides ...	175	1,750	350	12	3 8 0
1	Ghee ...	200	5,400	875	31	8 12 0
251	Empty ...	.....	.....	2,04,450	7,301	255 9 0
118	Miscellaneous ...	19,375	1,55,000	37,775	1,349	378 0 0
786	Total ...	1,43,225	5,18,279	4,87,300	17,392	2,805 13 0
883	Total of same month last year.	1,50,963	5,74,049	6,20,075	22,134	3,042 5 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.					
435	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 8 0
3	Steamers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 6 0
5	Rafts of timber 61D + 1/2 G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 15 6
4	Rafts of bamboo 4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0
447	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	176 13 6
454	Total of same month last year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	190 2 0
1,233	Grand total ...	1,43,225	5,18,279	4,87,300	17,392	2,982 10 6
1,337	Grand total of same month last year.	1,50,963	5,74,049	6,20,075	22,134	3,232 14 6

MEMORANDUM.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on 1st of the month
Amount of tollage for the month	2,982	10 6
Total	2,982	10 6
Do. credited in accounts for the month	2,982	10 6

NUDDEA RIVERS.

(IV).—*Bagirathes River at Jungypore Toll-station.*

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	
	LOCAL TRAFFIC (PRIVATE).	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
16	Coal ...	1,550	.....	2,700	.....	13 8 0
2	Ghooting ...	225	.....	425	.....	1 1 0
16	Roadstone ...	22,475	.....	34,600	.....	86 8 0
1	Lime ...	20	.....	125	.....	0 10 0
103	Timber (5 rafts) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 5 0
89	Firewood ...	7,417	.....	13,675	.....	68 6 0
8	Brass ...	183	.....	850	.....	8 8 0
5	Silk ...	44	.....	275	.....	2 12 0
1	Cotton ...	125	.....	325	.....	3 4 0
1	Piece-goods (European) ...	3	.....	50	.....	0 8 0
...	Gunny ...	123	.....	325	.....	3 4 0
14	Jute ...	4,664	.....	9,450	.....	94 8 0
5	Paddy ...	330	.....	825	.....	6 8 0
21	Rice ...	5,117	.....	11,350	.....	85 2 0
95	Wheat ...	48,228	.....	87,900	.....	659 4 0
602	Pulses and gram ...	3,79,630	.....	6,81,575	.....	5,110 12 6
3	Other cereals ...	2,725	.....	4,350	.....	32 10 0
124	Linseed ...	67,837	.....	1,24,625	.....	934 11 0
63	Mustard-seed ...	25,394	.....	46,800	.....	351 0 0
72	Other oil-seed ...	49,998	.....	89,775	.....	673 5 0
25	Vegetables ...	5,312	.....	10,225	.....	76 11 0
45	Tobacco ...	9,364	.....	22,175	.....	221 12 0
19	Sugar, refined ...	10,369	.....	20,625	.....	206 4 0
22	Jaggery ...	5,482	.....	11,050	.....	110 8 0
8	Salt and khari salt ...	4,265	.....	8,075	.....	80 12 0
5	Saltpetre ...	1,700	.....	3,200	.....	32 0 0
1,211 5 rafts.	Total ...	6,52,580	.....	11,85,350	.....	8,889 0 6
1,277	Total of same month last year.	7,84,955	.....	14,11,675	.....	10,676 11 0
MISCELLANEOUS.						
565	Passenger boats, 1733 oars.	.....	.....	.....	.....	433 8 0
180	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	1,02,300	.....	127 14 0
12	Ghee ...	886	.....	3,050	.....	30 8 0
151	Miscellaneous (mixed cargoes).	43,363	.....	83,925	.....	839 4 0
8	Survey dinghees, &c....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
916 2 rafts.	Total ...	44,249	.....	1,89,275	.....	1,431 2 0
968	Total of same month last year.	44,417	.....	2,08,700	.....	1,446 6 0
2,127 7 rafts.	Grand Total ...	6,96,829	.....	13,74,625	.....	10,320 2 6
2,240	Grand total of same month last year.	8,29,372	.....	16,20,375	.....	12,123 1 0

MEMORANDUM.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	.....
Amount of tollage for the month	...	10,320 2 6
Total	...	10,320 2 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	10,320 2 6

ABSTRACT.

	TRAFFIC, 1883-84.		TRAFFIC, 1882-83.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.
CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Circular Canal ...	21,534 0 3	84,005 7 6	13,424 14 3	49,508 12 3
Tolly's Nullah ...	8,080 8 3	32,874 8 0	17,677 7 0	58,078 9 3
Total ...	29,614 8 6	1,16,879 15 6	31,102 5 3	1,07,587 5 6
NUDDEA RIVERS.				
I.—Jellinghee river ...				
II.—Matabhanga river ...	6,698 7 0	14,502 8 0	5,742 9 6	12,825 12 0
III.—Bagiruthee river at Nuddea toll-station ...	9,817 13 6	14,049 7 0	7,745 6 0	10,783 5 6
IV.—Ditto at Jungypore toll-station ...	2,982 10 6	4,417 3 6	3,232 14 6	5,165 12 6
Total ...	10,320 2 6	10,910 1 0	12,123 1 0	13,425 4 6
Total ...	29,819 1 6	43,879 3 6	28,843 15 0	42,200 2 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	59,433 10 0	1,60,759 3 0	59,946 4 3	1,49,787 8 0

CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1883.

O. W. ODLING,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Public Works Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th November 1883 on 1,509 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	204,616	2,68,897 6 0	24,76,350 0	6,60,405 15 7	10,867 12 6	9,46,261 2 0	64,830	112,024	177,664
Or per mile of railway	173 8 8		16,380 0	437 11 8	11 3 10	627 1 3			
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	3,591,316	44,16,696 12 0	4,60,68,666 30	1,23,20,517 5 6	3,54,424 7 8	1,70,01,639 7 2	1,239,494	2,034,883	3,274,333
Total for 21 weeks	4,155,934	46,85,494 2 0	4,85,44,016 30	1,29,91,012 5 1	3,71,293 4 1	1,80,37,799 9 2	1,324,333	2,617,687	3,972,020
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	202,499	2,76,148 3 8	24,56,650 10	7,00,120 6 1	20,207 7 8	9,06,474 3 0	67,342	123,035	191,067
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		183 4 4		464 10 6	15 6 7	601 8 5			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,799,807	47,96,096 3 2	4,51,00,751 20	1,18,87,119 4 4	4,14,889 14 2	1,70,89,704 5 6	1,267,191	2,334,448	3,601,639

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH NOVEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 25TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 25TH NOVEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,509	9,46,474	621	1,509	9,46,261	627	1,509	2,80,80,768	19,035	1,509	3,21,06,195	21,276	34,25,427	.....

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th November 1883, on 206½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	52,149	58,563 0 0	2,70,449 9	70,064 0 0	1,721 0 0	1,10,388 0 0	7,487	7,372	14,859
Or per mile of railway	252	186 9 10	1,308 4	334 15 8	8 5 2	535 14 8			
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	963,685	5,61,452 0 0	45,14,715 0	10,22,236 0 0	16,811 0 0	10,60,200 0 0	140,610	137,174	277,084
Total for 20 weeks	1,015,737	6,00,035 0 0	47,85,164 0	10,92,320 0 0	18,532 0 0	17,10,687 0 0	148,207	144,546	292,814
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	39,574	29,027 0 0	2,88,082 0	1,12,629 0 0	234 0 0	1,42,680 0 0	6,341	11,222	17,563
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	206	155 7 5	2,005 25	554 9 1	1 3 5	741 3 11			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	827,965	5,10,186 0 0	66,08,920 0	31,21,391 0 0	22,366 0 0	26,53,945 0 0	110,016	230,798	338,814

Includes Rs. 121-10 on account of Revenue stores.

Includes share of earnings—

Poradah section. R. section. D. section.

Coaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November 1883, on 206½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	62,084	36,322 0 0	1,90,856 0	59,684 0 0	257 0 0	96,297 0 0	7,922	7,701	15,684
Or per mile of railway	305	175 10 9	921 0	288 11 8	1 6 3	465 12 8			
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	1,015,737	6,00,035 0 0	47,85,164 0	10,92,320 0 0	18,532 0 0	17,10,687 0 0	148,207	144,546	292,814
Total for 20 weeks	1,077,731	6,36,357 0 0	49,75,830 0	11,52,008 0 0	18,619 0 0	18,06,984 0 0			
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	43,613	32,318 0 0	4,11,160 0	1,26,737 0 0	333 0 0	1,61,273 0 0	6,500	12,092	19,193
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	227	167 5 8	2,136 0	608 13 3	1 11 10	827 12 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	871,651	5,42,330 0 0	72,17,060 0	23,50,128 0 0	22,669 0 0	23,15,216 0 0	122,516	233,491	356,007

Includes share of earnings—

Poradah section.

R. section.

Dum-Dum section.

Coaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th November 1883 on 200½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	57,610	37,090 0 0	2,29,151 0	54,121 0 0	764 0 0	91,075 0 0	7,982	7,090	14,072
Or per mile of railway ...	279	179 6 8	1,106 0	261 12 4	3 11 2	444 13 0	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	10,178,725	6,36,357 0 0	40,76,530	11,52,003 0 0	18,619 0 0	18,00,094 0 0	156,190	162,508	308,698
Total for 21 weeks ...	10,236,335	6,73,447 0 0	52,04,681	12,06,129 0 0	19,383 0 0	18,08,060 0 0	164,072	169,596	323,668
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	50,908	30,063 0 0	4,01,005 30	1,24,000 0 0	531 0 0	1,63,654 0 0	6,426	11,092	18,418
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	261	182 0 3	2,096 29	655 0 2	2 12 3	849 12 7	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	923,677	5,79,863 0 0	76,18,775 36	23,76,318 0 0	23,330 0 0	20,78,000 0 0	124,142	243,463	376,605

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Miles open. Total.

Bengal Central Railway Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th November 1933.		{ Ranaghat section 20½	}	35
		{ Dum-Dum „ 14½		

[illegible]

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Miles open.	Total
100	100
200	200
300	300
400	400
500	500
600	600
700	700
800	800
900	900
1000	1000
1100	1100
1200	1200
1300	1300
1400	1400
1500	1500
1600	1600
1700	1700
1800	1800
1900	1900
2000	2000
2100	2100
2200	2200
2300	2300
2400	2400
2500	2500
2600	2600
2700	2700
2800	2800
2900	2900
3000	3000
3100	3100
3200	3200
3300	3300
3400	3400
3500	3500
3600	3600
3700	3700
3800	3800
3900	3900
4000	4000
4100	4100
4200	4200
4300	4300
4400	4400
4500	4500
4600	4600
4700	4700
4800	4800
4900	4900
5000	5000
5100	5100
5200	5200
5300	5300
5400	5400
5500	5500
5600	5600
5700	5700
5800	5800
5900	5900
6000	6000
6100	6100
6200	6200
6300	6300
6400	6400
6500	6500
6600	6600
6700	6700
6800	6800
6900	6900
7000	7000
7100	7100
7200	7200
7300	7300
7400	7400
7500	7500
7600	7600
7700	7700
7800	7800
7900	7900
8000	8000
8100	8100
8200	8200
8300	8300
8400	8400
8500	8500
8600	8600
8700	8700
8800	8800
8900	8900
9000	9000
9100	9100
9200	9200
9300	9300
9400	9400
9500	9500
9600	9600
9700	9700
9800	9800
9900	9900
10000	10000

Bengal Central Railway Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November 1883.		Ranaghat section	201	}	35
		Dum-Dum "	14		

[illegible]

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Bengal Central Railway Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 24th November 1883.

Miles open. Total
 Ranaghat section 20½ } 85
 Dum-Dum 14½ }

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week—									
Ranaghat section ...	3,561½	1,035 0 0	623 0	70 0 0	5 0 0	1,103 0 0	305	270	575
Dum-Dum do. ...	7,275	944 0 0	5,516 0	47 0 0	39 0 0	1,030 0 0	611½	15½	627
Or per mile of Railway—									
Ranaghat section ...	172	40 12 6	30 0	3 6 0	0 3 10	53 6 4	...	...	...
Dum-Dum do. ...	510	68 3 11	337 0	3 6 9	2 11 10	72 4 6	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year—									
Ranaghat section ...	51,018½	15,134 0 0	2,36,625 30	6,460 0 0	109 0 0	21,707 0 0	6,003½	6,026½	11,630
Dum-Dum do. ...	135,547	19,038 0 0	60,537 0	904 0 0	341 0 0	19,284 0 0	11,071½	440	11,511½
Total for 21 weeks—									
Ranaghat section ...	55,480	16,171 0 0	2,37,244 30	6,530 0 0	114 0 0	22,813 0 0	6,304½	6,466½	12,771
Dum-Dum do. ...	142,523	18,983 0 0	61,073 0	951 0 0	380 0 0	20,314 0 0	11,082½	501½	11,584½
Total of both sections	108,002	35,154 0 0	3,03,321 30	7,481 0 0	494 0 0	43,127 0 0	17,387½	6,968	24,355½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	2,604½	819 0 0	3,690 20	182 0 0	395 0 0	1,566 0 0	447	154	601
Dum-Dum do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	130	39 7 0	177 33	7 5 2	10 0 7	65 13 3	...	...	...
Dum-Dum do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	13,378½	3,783 0 0	41,340 20	946 0 0	412 0 0	5,143 0 0	2,464½	897	3,361½
Dum-Dum do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Ranaghat section	13,378½	3,783 0 0	41,340 20	946 0 0	412 0 0	5,143 0 0	2,464½	897	3,361½

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd November 1883, on 57½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,240	5,226 5 0	30,047 10	2,491 15 0	47 5 0	7,769 9 0	1,008	608	2,306
Or per mile of railway ...	144	91 5 11	520 20	43 9 10	0 13 3	135 13 0	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	100,574	1,01,342 2 0	1,11,737 10	1,37,143 12 0	1,871 13 0	1,30,327 11 0	31,024	9,433	41,357
Total for 18 weeks ...	204,814	1,06,568 7 0	5,42,431 20	39,638 11 0	919 2 0	1,47,120 4 0	33,020	10,136	43,156
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	11,022	5,887 11 0	32,947 20	2,789 0 0	...	5,047 1 6	1,334	1,782	3,116
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	302	120 4 11	578 0	48 15 0	...	160 3 11	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	230,430	1,23,186 6 0	4,87,220 0	44,265 14 0	1,690 5 0	1,72,043 9 11	28,669	27,020½	55,689½

* Added number of passengers 16,933 and Rs. 8,304 0 0 on account of differences between the approximate and audited return to week ending 24th September 1883.
 † Added mds. 31,112-10 and ... 601 14 0 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.
 ‡ Added 13 15 0 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.
 § Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.
 ¶ Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 4TH NOVEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 3RD NOVEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	9,047	169	57½	7,769	136	57	2,00,133	5,265	57½	2,06,358	4,057	...	33,764



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 1st December 1883.

Present:

The Hon. H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E., *Presiding*;
The Hon. G. C. PAUL, *Advocate-General*;
The Hon. H. J. REYNOLDS;
The Hon. C. P. L. MACAULAY;
Colonel the Hon. S. T. TREVOR, R.N.;
The Hon. J. E. CAITHNESS;
The Hon. MAHOMAD YUSUF;
The Hon. HARHANS SAHAI; and
The Hon. CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

The Hon. THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am sure that every Hon. Member will regret that the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to be in his place to-day, not only for the first meeting of the Session, but also to inaugurate the

meetings of the Council in this hall. It will not be out of place to remind Hon. Members that the meeting of to-day puts the finishing touch to the execution of that idea, originated by Sir Ashley Eden, which, while providing a fitting habitation for the Government of this great Province, has at the same time contributed to the embellishment of what is, and from day to day is still more, becoming the most magnificent part of this City of Palaces. It is usual for the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session to give an outline of the state of business and of the legislative measures which he proposes to introduce; and His Honor has asked me in his absence to say what he proposed to have said himself on this subject.

The Bill of the most importance and of the widest interest now before the Council is, of course, that connected with Local Self-Government. Hon. Members will remember that the Bill, as it is now before the Council, provides for a scheme which, generally speaking, takes the unions of villages as the lowest unit of administration, and above that the Local Boards, which would, generally speaking, correspond with sub-divisions. These are the executive authorities provided by the Bill, the control over which is vested in the Central Board. Since the last sitting of this Council, the scheme has been laid before the Secretary of State, who was unable to give his approval to that part of it which vests the control in a Central Board, on the general ground that he considered it undesirable to depart, so entirely as the Bill provides, from the ordinary and familiar system of administration which is in force, by excluding the District Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner from taking *any* share in the direct control of this branch of the administration, and vesting that control in a novel authority. The Government of India, therefore, have called on the Lieutenant-Governor to recast the scheme on these lines, and the Lieutenant-Governor has submitted his proposals, but as they are still under consideration, it would not be proper to speak more of them here. But I am to mention that His Honor hopes to be able to adhere to that part of the scheme which constitutes Unions and Local Boards, while modifying the portion of the scheme regarding control by a Central Board. With a view to ascertain by actual experiment how the division of the country into Unions will work in the most advanced districts; and with the view of clearing the way so as to lose no time in introducing the system as soon as the passing of the Bill shall have made it possible to do so, the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed an officer to make close enquiries in the most advanced districts. There appears to have been some misapprehension as to the object of Mr. Westmacott's special mission. I may here mention, with reference to a good deal on the subject I have read here and there, that Mr. Westmacott has been specially selected, because his previous utterances show him to be in entire sympathy with genuine and real self-government. His special duty is to ascertain, in certain selected districts, of which Hooghly is one, how the details of this scheme, plotting out thanas and sub-divisions into Unions, will work; so that, as soon as the Bill is passed, the Lieutenant-Governor will be able to proceed with that knowledge of details before him as ascertained from actual experience. There will still remain a great deal to be done, of course, for the whole of the constitution of Local Boards, and the assignment to them of funds by the Government will remain to be arranged by Government, even in those districts in which Mr. Westmacott has worked through the district officers beforehand. Nothing more, however, can be done with this Bill until the correspondence on the subject with the Government of India shall have been concluded. After that, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to assure Hon. Members that nothing shall be wanting on his part to carry out the measure fully and promptly.

The next Bill before the Council is the Municipalities Bill. As my Hon. friend Mr. REYNOLDS has a motion on the paper in connection with that Bill, I will leave him to explain to us presently the stage into which it has passed since the last meeting of the Council.

The third in the list of Bills actually before the Council now is one for the amendment of the Estates' Partition Act, 1876, regarding which I have a motion on the paper to-day asking the Council to allow the Bill to be read and referred to a Select Committee, of which I shall speak in another capacity.

Then as to proposed projects of legislation. Hon. Members are probably aware that a discussion has been going on for some four or five years between the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality and the Commissioners of the Suburbs, with regard to the supply of water to the latter. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to announce that there is now a prospect of this discussion being brought to an end, and of some steps being taken in the matter. He has been able to bring about an understanding between the two bodies of Commissioners, by which they are amicably to decide the principle on which the charge for water is to be regulated. One of two principles will in all probability be adopted, and I will read the description from the letter of the Secretary to Government to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, "what principle should be adopted for the purposes of this calculation—whether the price of the water should be determined with reference to the cost of all works, or whether the Suburbs should pay separately (1) the interest on the capital expended on works constructed exclusively on their account, and (2) the price of the water as determined after deduction of the cost of these works—should at once be decided by arbitration." The principle is to be decided amicably outside the Bill between the two bodies of Commissioners, and then the Bill will provide that any dispute which may arise as to the application of that principle should be decided by arbitrators: for such arbitration the Bill will provide a scheme. Then it is found that for the Suburbs something more elaborate will be required in the way of rules for assessing and collecting a water-rate than those which are contained in the General Municipal Bill; therefore, as regards water-rates, the Suburbs will be excluded from the General Municipal Bill, and the Bill which it is proposed to introduce will contain special provisions in that behalf.

There is another project of legislation which the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates: it is the registration of tenures in the offices of the Collectors. Hon. Members have probably seen the report which the Lieutenant-Governor has sent to the Government of India on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, in one paragraph of which he mentions this project: the object will be to get tenures registered, the lines of the Land Registration Act for estates being followed as far as they are applicable. When that is done, it will be time to consider whether the facilities in collecting their rents (for which zemindars are crying so loudly) by bringing tenures to summary sale without decree, cannot be given to them with regard to tenures which have been actually registered. And there will follow another result, which is that, when the registration of tenures shall be complete, it will probably be possible to do away with the legal presumption—well known as the twenty years' presumption—which so often has the effect of placing tenures, in respect of which no alteration of rents for twenty years can be proved, in the actual position of tenures which have been held at fixed rents since the time of the Permanent Settlement. I see that the Lieutenant-Governor in that letter speaks of the registration of tenures in a way which (I now am speaking for myself) seems to me to underrate the difficulties and vastness of this undertaking; and, certainly, if I had to advise, I should recommend that legislation on the subject should proceed tentatively, without anything like the provision there is in the Estates' Registration Act binding the Government to complete this registration within a few years. My idea would be to recommend that the Lieutenant-Governor should proceed, class by class; as for instance first to register all tenures paying above such an amount, and when that has been done, and these have been made saleable by summary process, then he may go a little lower, till he has exhausted the whole mass of tenures.

These are the remarks I have to add to those which I have been commissioned to make on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor on this occasion. The Council will now proceed to the business of the day, but it will be more convenient if the third item of business is taken up first. I will therefore ask the Hon. MR. REYNOLDS to be good enough to proceed with his motion."

BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The Hon. MR. REYNOLDS said:—"When I had the honour, on the 21st of March last, to present the preliminary report of the Select Committee

on the Municipal Bill, I remarked that I would not then invite the Council to enter upon any discussion of the provisions of the measure. The object of laying the Bill at that time before the Council was rather to elicit a further expression of public opinion on the scheme which the Select Committee desired to suggest for consideration, than to commit Hon. Members to an acceptance of the Bill in the form which it had then assumed. The Council was then pleased to agree to the proposal that the Bill should be republished and should be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration and report. The Bill was accordingly republished, and a large number of opinions, remarks and criticisms have since been received, and have been considered by the Committee. The whole question has now been thoroughly ventilated, and I believe that in the course of another fortnight, the Select Committee will be ready to present their final report. Till that report is presented, the remarks which I have to make upon the Bill, must, of course, be reserved; but it will, I believe, be some satisfaction to Hon. Members to know in what position the question stands at present, and to receive an assurance that the Select Committee is likely to complete its labours without much longer delay.

The decision of the Secretary of State regarding the Central Board has made it necessary to modify the wording of a good many sections of the Bill. The duties which in the former draft were assigned to the Central Board will now be performed, partly by the Local Government and partly by the Commissioners of Divisions. But this change tends in one way to facilitate the early passing of the Bill. It was previously intended that this Municipal Bill and the Local Self-Government Bill should proceed *pari passu*, should be passed together, and should come into operation at the same time. This arrangement would have been necessary, if the Central Board had been the controlling authority for both Municipalities and Local Boards. But now that the proposals of the Bengal Government for the establishment of a Central Board have been disallowed, there is no reason why the Municipal Bill, which is in a more forward state than the Local Self-Government Bill, should be deferred till the latter measure is ready to pass the Council. I therefore hope to be able to invite the Council to take the Municipal Bill into consideration in the course of the present month; and accordingly I now move that the Select Committee be allowed a further period of one month before presenting its final report."

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE ESTATES' PARTITION ACT, 1876.

The HON. MR. DAMPIER said that during the last Session he obtained the permission of this Council to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the Estates' Partition Act, 1876. The grounds upon which the Government came to this Council to pass this Bill he then fully explained, and he need not go over them again, beyond reading over the printed Statement of Objects and Reasons, which was as follows:—

"The Partition of Estates under the existing law now makes such demands on the time and attention of Revenue Officers in some districts as seriously to interfere with the discharge of their other duties.

"Of late years the Legislature has provided means short of a complete separation of the liability for land revenue by which a joint proprietor can, to a great extent, protect himself against the consequences of default by his co-proprietor.

"The object of the Bill is to relieve Revenue Officers of the duty of making partitions, of which the effect will be to create separate estates liable for an annual amount of land revenue not exceeding Rs. 10, as the public inconvenience caused by their employment in this duty now outweighs its advantages.

"The proprietors of joint interests in estates, who will be precluded from applying for partition by Revenue Officers, will now be placed, in respect of separation of their shares, in the same position as the joint holders of a tenure, who have no right against their landlord of splitting up the tenure."

That was to say, they would be so placed, if there was any other machinery provided by law for affecting such partition. But it so happened that the Code of Civil Procedure did not allow the civil courts to make partitions of revenue-paying estates. When any such partition was decreed by a civil court, it called upon the revenue authorities to carry it out under the provisions of the Estates' Partition Act of 1876; so that if certain classes of partitions of estates were, by

the legislation now proposed, excluded from the jurisdiction of the revenue authorities, the proprietors of interests so excluded would be without any means of obtaining separation of lands from their co-partners. To remedy this, the Governor-General in Council has agreed to introduce a Bill into His Excellency's Council modifying those clauses of the Code of Civil Procedure which bar the Courts from making such partitions. Therefore he had only to repeat that the effect of the two Bills will be to place the owners of, presumably, petty estates, which will not be liable for the payment of revenue above ten rupees, in precisely the same position as the holders of large valuable tenures are with regard to separation of their interests from those of their joint holders. He moved that the Bill to amend the Estates' Partition Act, 1876, be read in Council.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON. MR. DAMPIER also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee to carry out the decision of the Council adopting the principle of the Bill, and to report thereon in one month.

The HON. HARBANS SAHAI said that, following the procedure adopted in the case of the Local Self-Government Bill, he would at this stage take the opportunity of submitting the objections which he entertained to the principle of the Bill, which he thought was so bad that the Bill should not be referred to a Select Committee. The Hon. Member, in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, was pleased to intimate that the necessary steps would be taken to amend the Civil Procedure Code so as to authorise the Civil Courts to effect the partition of estates, the annual value of which would be below Rs. 10. He did not see why there should be two concurrent jurisdictions in cases of partition affecting the same estate—in the revenue authorities in cases in which the revenue of the separate estates might exceed Rs. 10, and in the Civil Courts where the separately rated revenue might be less than Rs. 10. The principle of the Bill, he said, was bad, because the Civil Courts had not a proper and sufficient staff of ameen and others to carry out the partition of estates, and a double staff of ameen would be necessary—one in the Civil Court and the other under the revenue authorities. He also contended that the Bill would not work in practice, because, although the share of the first applicant for partition might have a *jumma* above ten rupees, in the course of partition it might turn out that there were other applicants, sharers in the same estate, whose *jumma* was below that amount. Were the revenue authorities to proceed with the partition, or to transfer the proceedings to the Civil Court? The same objection would apply where the original application was made to the Civil Court by a sharer whose *jumma* might be less than Rs. 10.

If the Hon. Member proposed that the whole jurisdiction in partition cases should be removed from the revenue authorities and transferred to the Civil Courts, the Hon. Harbans Sahai would be the first to hail such a transfer of jurisdiction; but he certainly thought it objectionable to vest the Civil Courts with jurisdiction in partition cases of the smaller classes when they had no proper staff for the purpose.

Then the first reason which the Hon. Mover alleged for the introduction of the Bill was, that the partition of estates under the existing law now made such demands on the time and attention of revenue officers in some districts as seriously to interfere with the discharge of their other duties. He would ask the Council whether the work of the Civil Courts was light, and whether they had time at their disposal to attend to the work which it was proposed to hand over to them. Was it not a fact that rent and other civil suits were being so much multiplied that in almost every district the Government was obliged to appoint additional munsifs? If that was a fact, then the very reason which was assigned for the removal of these cases from the jurisdiction of the revenue authorities applied equally to the Civil Courts, which were overworked.

Then another cogent reason against the Bill was this, that these partitions having been up to the present time in the hands of the revenue authorities, if the Collectors were generally assisted, as in some districts they were, by a special Batwarrah Deputy Collector, they would be the proper authorities to effect all partitions. In partition cases it was necessary to refer to the *jumma-bundi* papers, to make local inspections, and do many other things with which

the revenue officers were well acquainted, and to which they had ample time to do justice. But the Civil Courts, from the very nature of partition cases, would not be so competent as the revenue authorities. The case would, however, be altogether different if the partition of all estates was made over to the Civil Courts with a proper establishment provided for the purpose, but the principle of making over to them the partition of petty estates only was, he thought, a bad one.

It had been said that the Council of the Governor-General would be asked to make the necessary amendment in the Code of Civil Procedure; but suppose that Council rejected the Bill, what then would be the result? How would the partition of small estates be then effected?

Then it was stated by the Hon. Mover that the public inconvenience caused by the employment of the revenue authorities in the partition of very small estates now outweighed its advantages. To this, BABOO HARBANS SAHAI begged to enter his humble protest, especially as regards the partition of estates in Behar. He might inform the Hon. Mover that in that Province there were many valuable estates yielding large profits, the public revenue of which was merely nominal. The fact was that at the time of the decennial settlement the districts were covered with jungle and waste lands, and the Government revenue was a nominal sum. Now that the jungle had been cleared away and the waste lands cultivated, the estates so nominally assessed had become valuable property and their gross rental was enormous. The principle that the amount of Government revenue payable on any estate should be the index to its value, or to the gross produce of the estate, was, he thought, erroneous. In many cases it might be just the reverse.

Again, the Collector had hitherto been considered as a necessary party to the partition of estates, because it was not only the interests of the party that had to be consulted, but also the interest of the Government. There might be collusive partitions between the parties by which one sharer might be allotted the worst description of land which did not yield sufficient to meet the amount of Government revenue assessed upon it. The consequence would be that the separate estate so created would default.

[The HON. MR. DAMPIER explained that the Hon Member was speaking under a misapprehension. He had stated that the proprietors of revenue-paying estates who would be excluded under this Bill from getting a partition made by the revenue authorities would be placed precisely in the same position as the joint proprietors of tenures which were indefeasible as against the zemindar; that was to say, they would lose the right to have their estates made separately liable to their share of the Government revenue.]

The HON. HARBANS SAHAI continued:—Every joint proprietor had an inherent right to have the Government revenue partitioned. At present a shareholder, however small his share might be, had every right to go to the Collector and ask for a division of the land and the apportionment of the revenue payable by him, in order that he might no longer be held responsible for the default of his co-sharers. This was a right which he justly had, and on what ground was he to be deprived of that right? It was not an imaginary right, but a substantial one. For once his liability for revenue was fixed and not dependent upon what his co-parceners might do, he could safely absent himself from his property after making sufficient arrangements to meet his separate liability. But now he was to be deprived of that right for no fault of his own.

He thought the Bill was based on a very illiberal and unsound principle, inasmuch as it threw on the already overworked Civil Courts a portion of the work for which it was alleged the Collector had no time, whilst the work of partition of larger estates would be carried on as usual by the revenue authorities.

The HON. MAHOMED YUSUF submitted that the further consideration of the motion before the Council should be postponed to the next meeting; for this reason, namely that, although the Members of the Council had notice of this Bill at the last session, there were certain observations regarding the scope of the Bill which he thought ought to be made before the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and he for one was not aware that

all he had to say should be said at this the first meeting of the present session of the Council.

The HON. CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE asked whether it was proposed by this Bill that there should be no partition of an estate on the partition of which, when made, any estate created thereby might yield a revenue not exceeding Rs. 10. Suppose an estate now yielded Rs. 1,000 a year, and a shareholder who paid Rs. 100 annual revenue were to apply for partition of that estate, the Collector would be bound under this Bill to proceed with the case. But it might turn out on partition being made that one of the shareholders who owned a one-pie share in the estate would have to pay an amount of annual revenue less than Rs. 10, consequently, although the whole estate paid a jumma of Rs. 1,000, and the shareholder who applied for partition actually paid Rs. 100 out of that jumma, the partition could not be made by the Collector, because it would bring out an estate whose jumma would be less than Rs. 10. If that was the case, the Bill would work serious hardship, because there were many estates in which there were some very small shareholders, whilst large shares were held by others.

The HON. MR. DAMPIER said he fully appreciated the difficulty which had just been referred to. He had already said that it had occurred to him to suggest to the Select Committee whether a partition, such as the Bill excluded, might not be allowed to be made as part of proceedings which were actually going on for dividing an estate into other estates bearing a larger amount of revenue than Rs. 10. The principal object of the Bill was to relieve the revenue officers of an excess of business, and if that was secured he would not object to the consideration of any suggestions which would tend to meet objections.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS said, that in the case put by the Hon Member to his right (BABOO CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE) it seemed to him that the difficulty would not arise at all. He supposed a case where an estate had a revenue of Rs. 1,000, and where a shareholder in that estate whose revenue amounted to Rs. 100 applied for partition: that merely involved the partition of an estate into two shares—one of Rs. 100 and one of Rs. 900. There was nothing in the Bill which would prevent such a partition taking place, even though there were other small shareholders whose shares of the Government revenue would respectively be less than Rs. 10. But the Collector had nothing to do with that. All he had to do was to see that the partition of the shares of the applicants would not result in creating estates with a revenue less than Rs. 10. MR. REYNOLDS did not think that the objection which had been taken would apply.

The HON. MR. DAMPIER said in reply, that the partition of an estate by the revenue authorities originated from an application made by one sharer for separation of lands representing his share, and of his liability for land revenue from those of his co-proprietors. For the purposes of illustration he would say that in each proceeding for partition, the proprietors of the estate concerned were divided into two great classes—applicants for the partition of their respective shares, and non-applicants. Now let it be supposed that A came forward and applied to have partition of such an estate made for the purpose of separating off lands representing his interest; and also for separating off his liability for a proportionate share of the land revenue, all the rest of the proprietors being non-applicants. If the proportionate share of land revenue, for which A's estate would be liable after separation for land revenue assessment were Rs. 100, the Collector would say: "there is no objection so far as your share is concerned, as the jumma will be above Rs. 10; but by the partition two new estates will be created, one belonging to the non-applicant. In order to comply with the law I have to see that the jumma of that estate, the residuary estate as it is called, will not be less than Rs. 10."

If the Collector found that the jumma of the non-applicant's separate estate would be above Rs. 10, he would admit the application of A for the partition of the estate. If he found the jumma of the residuary estate would be only Rs. 9, he would say: "I cannot admit this application of A for splitting up this estate of Rs. 109, into two estates of Rs. 100 and Rs. 9 respectively, because 9 is less than 10, and therefore this partition cannot be admitted." The usual

course of things was that when once A applied for separation of his share (and so forced the trouble, harassment, and expense of partition proceedings on his joint proprietors, whether they liked it or not) other shareholders B, C, and D would come in and say:—"We have this trouble put upon us; let us have the advantage of separation of our shares also." In dealing with these subsequent applications, the Collector would apply precisely the same principles. If the jumma of each separated estate would be above Rs. 10, he would carry out the separation: any application of which the effect would be to create a separate estate with a jumma of less than Rs. 10 he must reject. And here Mr. DAMPIER might mention that the object of the Bill being to prevent an insurmountable quantity of work falling on the revenue authorities, it had occurred to him to suggest for the consideration of the Select Committee whether even an application which would have the effect of creating an estate bearing a jumma of less than Rs. 10 might not be allowed, provided that it was presented to the Collector during the progress of proceedings under the Act for the separation of the parent estate into two or more estates, each bearing a higher jumma.

MR. DAMPIER thought he had now answered the objection of the Hon. Member on his right (BABOO CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE) and the last objection raised by the Hon. Member opposite (BABOO HARBANS SAHAI). Another objection of the last named Hon. Member was that the Civil Courts had no more time at their disposal than the revenue authorities, and that therefore the proposed duty should not be thrown on them.

As a general proposition he would venture to ask whose duty it was to decide as to rights between man and man. Was it the duty of the Civil Courts or of the revenue authorities? He supposed it would not be denied that it was the duty of the Civil Courts. Then what excuse was there for the revenue authorities to interfere at all in the partition of estates? The excuse was that the safety of the Government revenue was concerned in the separation of the joint liability for revenue, and therefore in view of the paramount interests of the State revenue special jurisdiction was given to the revenue authorities in this particular class of adjudications on rights between man and man. On that ground only were the revenue authorities authorized by law to make these partitions. Now the Bill entirely removed that special ground for the exercise of jurisdiction by the revenue authorities, inasmuch as it provided that the liability for revenue up to the amount of Rs. 10 should not be separated off from the joint liability; therefore the special reason for leaving this particular class of cases in the hands of the revenue authorities no longer existed. The Hon. Member also said that it was not right to take the amount of Government revenue as the standard of importance of proceedings. MR. DAMPIER would reply that the amount of land revenue involved was precisely the measure of the reason for employing the revenue authorities to do work which, irrespectively of that consideration, was the proper work of the Civil Courts.

The Hon. gentleman had said that the Civil Courts had no establishment for this work. To that MR. DAMPIER could only say that the Executive Government of India was willing to introduce a Bill leaving the work to the Civil Courts, in face of which he found it difficult to accept the Hon. Member's opinion that those Courts would be unable to cope with it.

Then the Hon. Member also suggested the dead-lock which might arise if the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, after this Council had passed this Bill, should refuse to modify the section of the Civil Procedure Code. MR. DAMPIER would remind him that Bills of this Council were subject to the veto of the Governor-General, and therefore Mr. Dampier supposed that where two measures of this kind were intimately connected with each other, the Governor-General would keep the approval of this Council's Act in suspense, until His Excellency very clearly saw his way to the other part of the measure being carried in his Legislative Council.

Another objection made was that in some estates the liability for Government revenue was very small, whilst the value of the zemindar's interest was enormous. But in making this objection, the Hon. Member had entirely passed over that part of the Statement of Objects and Reasons and of Mr. Dampier's former speech, which dwelt on the facilities which legislation had provided of

late years to joint proprietors for protecting themselves from the default of their co-parceners. He quite admitted that no other means were provided for giving such ultimate and complete protection as the Batwarrah law gave, but the protection given by other means was real and substantial, and ought to be sufficient for safety to any prudent man. Separate accounts might be opened; and not only so, but in those estates of which the value was "enormous" and the amount of Government revenue trifling, as stated by the Hon. Member, it would be no great hardship for any proprietor to avail himself of the protective right of depositing Government securities in the hands of the Collector for the purpose of meeting the revenue of the estate in the event of the default of his co-sharers, and thus absolutely free himself from any risk that his co-parceners might play him false by withholding payment. All reasonable protection was thus given.

Then as to the question of public convenience and as to the Collector having time to undertake partition proceedings, MR. DAMPIER must say that, if the Council entertained this discussion, they would be precisely at the point at which they were when the principle of the Bill was first proposed to this Council. However, superficially, Hon. Members might have looked at the proposal before the principle of the Bill was accepted by the Council, it could scarcely be said that they had failed to catch that the appeal to this Council was made by the Executive Government on the one ground that relief was required for the Collectors. MR. DAMPIER presumed that he would not be called upon to take up the time of the Council by going over the same ground again. He therefore pressed the motion which he had made to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

After some conversation the motion was put and carried, and the following Members were appointed to form the Committee:—The Hon. Mr. Reynolds, the Hon. Harbans Sahai and the Mover.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 8th December 1883.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1883.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for the year 1882-83.

A memorial from the Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham and others, requesting Government to appoint a Committee under section 28 of Act IV of 1876 to report upon the cleansing and conservancy of the town.

A letter dated the 30th July 1883, from the Commission, with enclosures, reporting upon the memorial.

A letter dated the 9th October 1883, from the Government of India, Home Department, forwarding a memorandum of the Army Sanitary Commission on the Administration Report of the Commissioners for 1881, and requesting that the earnest attention of the municipality may be drawn to the remarks of the Commission.

Read again—

The Report for 1881 and the Resolution recorded upon it.

By Act I (B.C.) of 1882, the Calcutta Municipal year has been made to coincide with the official year, from 1st April to 31st March, instead of, as formerly, the calendar year. This change was introduced for the first time during the year under review. The present report accordingly comprises a period of 15 months, viz. from 1st January 1882 to 31st March 1883.

2. The third general election of Commissioners, held under the Calcutta Municipal Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, took place during the year under review, the period for which the body of Commissioners was appointed at the election of 1879 having expired in September 1882. A separate report on the late election was submitted by the Chairman, and has already been considered and reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Rivers Thompson took occasion to express the satisfaction with which he had observed the marked growth of public interest evinced on this occasion, and the gratifying evidence it affords of the increasing desire of the people of Calcutta to take a part in the management of the affairs of their city. Whether we regard the increase in the gross number of votes recorded—an increase as compared with 1879 of upwards of 80 per cent.—or regard the keenness of the competition for seats in some of the wards, we find evidence that the political pulse of Calcutta has been decidedly quickened by six years of municipal freedom. Nor is this all. An inspection of the lists of elected Commissioners shows that of those who held office prior to the election of 1882, twenty-two were re-elected, and twenty-six either were not candidates or were rejected by the constituencies. From the table of attendances at committee meetings, which is attached to the report, it appears that, of those Commissioners who were re-elected, all but four were conspicuous by their industry and attention to municipal work, while of the twenty-six who have found no place in the new Corporation, only four seem to have given any considerable portion of their time to their duties as Commissioners. In Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion this is an encouraging sign, which evidences a desire on the part of the people to secure the best men as their representatives, and shows that a seat at the Municipal Board is neither sought by candidates, nor conferred by the rate-payers, as a mere honorary distinction, but is regarded by both alike as a position which involves real duties and substantial responsibilities.

3. Thirty-seven general meetings were held during the year, of which 24 were special general meetings. The number of meetings held by the various standing committees was 129, including 51 meetings of the Town Council, 10 of the Water supply Extension Committee, and 17 of the Bustee Committee. Four Special Committees were appointed during the year. These were the Conservancy Committee of 1882, which held ten meetings; the Sanitary Committee appointed to consider the memorial presented to the Lieutenant-Governor by a number of influential residents of Calcutta; the

Budget Committee and the Souttar Memorial Committee. The total number of attendances at meetings aggregated 3,292 out of 6,223 invitations during the 15 months, showing an appreciable increase over the figures of 1881. The increase is said to be slightly greater among the nominated than among the elected Commissioners.

4. Various structural improvements in the streets of the town were effected during the year, some from capital, some from the regular Town Improvement (revenue) Fund, and some from other revenue funds. For the former the money was chiefly found by the sale of surplus lands and of the out-offices of the Town Hall. Among the lands so disposed of was a portion of the old Mahratta Ditch, concerning which a reference was subsequently made to Government by the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs. The question has been raised whether any portion of the Ditch is the legal property of the Commissioners, and if so, whether it is advisable that a site of such historical interest and importance should be obliterated. The matter is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration. A part of the sum realized by the sale of the surplus lands was, at the instance of the Town Council, devoted to acquiring lands for the purpose of widening the Chitpore road. A grant of Rs. 60,000 had been made by Government for this purpose from the assets of the old Fire-Brigade Fund, and a further assignment of equal amount had been provided in the Municipal Budget. It was found, however, that the cost of carrying out this important scheme in its original comprehensive form was practically prohibitive; and the funds originally provided were supplemented by the appropriation of Rs. 50,000 out of the sale proceeds of municipal lands already mentioned. The Commissioners have completed during the year the widening of the road for a length of 700 feet between Burtollah and Machooa Bazar Street. They observe, however, that the cost of the entire scheme is so heavy that they do not see their way to completing it. In view of the reduction of the house-rate to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and of the immense importance of this work to the northern portion of the town, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot consider this view satisfactory. Each year that passes will add to the cost and difficulty of acquiring the land required, and Mr. Rivers Thompson would be glad to receive an assurance that some substantial progress will be made every year.

The widening of Nimitollah Street, and of Dharmahatta Street at its junction with the Strand Road, was effected at a cost of Rs. 19,858 out of the proceeds of the sale to Government of the out-offices of the Town Hall. The Commissioners observe:—"The result is that two important thoroughfares which formerly tapered at their orifices, causing almost incessant blocks among the gorged cart traffic, have now fine wide entrances in which blocks no longer occur."

General street improvements at a cost of Rs. 46,241 were effected out of revenue. One of these,—the widening of Sikdarparah Street at a cost of Rs. 10,954,—has met a great want by substituting a carriage road westwards from Chitpore Road for the narrow foot-path which previously existed. The surplus of the Hackney Carriage Fund, supplemented by a grant of Rs. 2,721 from the General Fund,—in all Rs. 20,981,—was expended on new stands, properly paved and drained.

5. Among the miscellaneous matters which were dealt with by the Town Council during the year were the passing of rules to regulate the licensing of depôts for the sale of straw, hay and timber; the proposed establishment of a Central Railway station; the establishment and maintenance of water-troughs for cattle; the quality of the gas supplied by the Oriental Gas Company; and the disposal of arrear rate-bills. These bills had been accumulating from 1876 down to the second quarter of 1879, and the labours of the Sub-Committee resulted in the cancellation of bills aggregating Rs. 3,46,170. This is a heavy loss to the Municipality, and although a large part of the amount represented bills made or sent out in error, it is clear, as stated in the report, that a substantial part "represented perfectly good and realizable assets, and would have been recovered, had ordinary promptitude been used in collecting it." These facts afford the strongest condemnation of the manner in which the finances of the Corporation were managed in the three years immediately following the establishment of the present system of municipal administration. Mr. Rivers Thompson has much pleasure in acknowledging the excellent work which has been done by

the present Chairman and his predecessor, with the aid of his subordinates and of the Commissioners, in extricating the finances of the Municipality from their former chaotic condition, and in reorganizing the system of collection and placing it on a sound and satisfactory basis.

6. The year under review witnessed the settlement of the question of increasing the supply of filtered water, and extending it to the Suburbs. This important question had formed the subject of protracted negotiations between the Government, the Commissioners, and the Suburban Municipality: and it has now been finally arranged, with the sanction and approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the increased supply shall be provided by means of an iron main from Pultah, forty-eight inches in diameter, and capable of supplying 12 million gallons per diem, of which eight millions will be reserved for the Town, and four millions will be available for the Suburbs. The price at which the Suburban Municipality are to receive their water will, if necessary, be settled by arbitration. The pipes and engines have been ordered from England, and a Bill will be introduced in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council to confer on the Commissioners of the two Municipalities such legal powers as may be necessary. The public of the metropolis are much indebted to the Committee whose labours have brought the negotiations to a successful conclusion, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the remark that the Commissioners may fairly congratulate themselves on the satisfactory settlement of this much vexed question. At the same time he cannot refrain from observing that arrangements might have been much more rapidly advanced had not the report of the Committee been remanded for further consideration in July 1880, and had not the Commissioners then in office deemed it advisable to do nothing throughout 1881, simply because they were waiting to see if His Excellency the Governor-General in Council would pass the amending Act.

7. At the end of 1881 the total debt of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 1,44,14,777, against which was a sinking fund valued at Rs. 20,12,507. The net indebtedness of the Municipality at the beginning of the period under review was therefore Rs. 1,24,02,270. During the year, Rs. 9,50,500 was borrowed on two occasions. On the other hand the Government debt was reduced by Rs. 1,50,754, and the value of the sinking fund was raised to Rs. 23,31,145, or by Rs. 3,18,638. On the 31st March 1882, therefore, the net indebtedness of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 1,28,83,378. The loans raised during the year were required partly for works to be executed from capital, and partly for the cost of the new outfall sewer. They were raised at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being the first loans raised by the Corporation at less than 5 per cent., and were taken up at an average premium of Rs. 2-3-9. It is observed that although during the last 34 years the Corporation has borrowed in all Rs. 12,00,500, the net municipal debt has practically remained stationary, having been Rs. 1,24,78,770 on the 1st January 1880.

8. The following statement shows the revenue of the Municipality during 1882-83 compared with that of 1881:—

	Actuals for 1882.	Actuals for 3 months of 1883	Total.	Actuals for 1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House-rate	9,07,608	2,44,000	12,11,608	9,08,406
Taxes	4,80,186	69,430	5,19,616	4,10,144
Fees	8,916	2,240	11,156	6,802
Fines and penalties	22,929	4,005	27,934	31,667
Road Department receipts	31,527	1,352	32,879	5,619
Street-watering	72	72	72	72
Conservancy Department receipts	60,547	7,167	67,714	30,471
Municipal Railway	3,170	1,054	4,224	283
New drainage	14,647	2,401	17,048	7,001
Night-soil Department	2,24,191	57,723	2,81,914	2,44,158
Slaughter-house	40,774	30,257	71,031	84,510
Municipal Market receipts	1,08,416	31,477	1,39,893	1,03,497
Hospitals and Vaccination	63	200	263	700
Rents	34,343	11,601	45,944	20,437
Sale of lands and building materials, &c.	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Miscellaneous receipts	13,808	2,674	16,482	24,006
Total General Fund income	19,03,729	4,63,493	23,19,221	19,34,750
Water-rate	4,03,107	1,04,574	5,07,681	3,80,050
Sale of water	86,741	22,280	1,09,021	78,884
Water-supply miscellaneous receipts	1,619	1,600	3,219	5,835
Total Water-rate Fund income	4,11,467	1,28,454	5,39,921	4,64,769
Lighting-rate Fund receipts	2,44,997	61,996	3,06,993	2,40,831
GRAND TOTAL OF INCOME	25,60,193	6,53,943	32,14,136	26,40,350

The receipts of the Police Rate Fund, Hackney Carriage Fund and Jute and Fire-Brigade Fund, which are separately brought to account, have been excluded. The two last-named funds have now been closed. The receipts of the Municipality for 1881 included one quarter's collections of the house-rate at the higher rate of 8 per cent.; whereas during the period embraced by the present report this was levied throughout at 7½ per cent. Night-soil fees also were levied at a lower rate during 1882-83, and a reduction of Rs. 30,000 was thus caused in the demand. Notwithstanding this, however, and in spite of the fact that the house-rate receipts of the previous year were swollen by the recovery of arrears aggregating Rs. 15,000, which had no counterpart in the past year, the total collections of 1882 (twelve months) exceeded those of 1881 by Rs. 26,979. This satisfactory result was due partly to greater promptitude in realizing the current demand, partly to increased license receipts in consequence of the demand for the first three months of 1883 being made payable in advance, and partly to the higher rents paid by the Tramway Company. The *bona fide* growth of revenue is estimated at about Rs. 49,000 for the twelve months of 1882.

9. The following table shows the expenditure of the Municipality during the period under review:—

	Actuals for 1882.	Actuals for 5 months of 1883.	Total.	Actuals for 1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans ...	3,04,080	1,83,020	5,48,015	5,11,284
Contribution towards sinking fund and repayment of loans...	1,30,450	1,00,280	2,30,730	1,94,875
Establishment ...	3,01,538	60,550	2,52,138	1,92,414
Cost of collection ...	33,775	10,831	43,106	31,271
General expenditure ...	50,502	14,542	65,044	55,387
Road Department expenditure ...	2,62,823	74,066	3,27,299	2,73,075
Street-watering ...	50,630	16,512	67,142	61,051
Gorkhannah charges ...	1,00,280	32,839	1,33,119	1,15,554
Conservancy charges of the town ...	73,267	21,584	94,851	65,730
Municipal Railway ...	81,622	17,628	99,250	68,284
Drainage Pumping Station ...	31,284	7,380	38,664	32,307
Bait-Water Lakes ...	31,215	4,255	35,470	10,373
House drainage ...	6,475	1,248	7,723	4,084
Burning-chaf charges ...	408	116	524	843
Night-soil Department ...	1,31,321	31,943	1,63,264	1,25,414
Slaughter-house ...	13,033	2,958	15,991	12,887
Municipal markets ...	23,230	6,799	30,029	22,770
Hospitals and vaccination ...	5,027	31,603	36,630	42,074
Town Hall ...	5,053	1,070	6,123	4,301
Miscellaneous ...	30,700	31,627	1,17,426	1,04,860
Total expenditure of General Fund ...	10,71,567	6,40,801	23,12,368	20,10,213
WATER-RATE FUND.				
Interest on loans ...	1,00,000	94,556	2,01,340	9,08,401
Contribution towards sinking fund and repayment of loans...	40,135	47,510	87,645	10,000
Establishment ...	83,709	21,617	1,04,710	81,300
Cost of collections ...	6,014	1,747	7,761	6,744
General expenditure ...	9,569	2,634	12,203	7,093
Working expenses ...	98,421	20,034	1,38,455	1,07,170
Charges for supply of water to shipping, &c. ...	10,214	4,431	14,645	10,645
Total expenditure of Water-rate Fund ...	3,70,255	2,12,140	8,62,395	8,12,871
LIGHTING-RATE.				
Lighting lamps ...	2,11,285	58,082	2,69,317	2,27,160
Cost of new lamps ...	4,085	1,868	5,953	2,000
Cost of collections ...	3,413	973	4,386	3,441
Supervision and contingencies ...	4,203	1,220	5,423	5,141
Total expenditure of Lighting-rate Fund ...	2,23,778	61,899	2,65,877	2,38,721
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE. ...	22,65,600	9,14,840	31,80,140	27,61,805

The total expenditure during 1882 amounted to Rs. 22,65,600 against Rs. 27,61,805 in 1881, while in the whole 15 months the total expenditure was Rs. 1,80,000 less than the estimate, and Rs. 1,06,853 less than the receipts. It is explained, however, that the amounts actually falling due and paid within the first quarter of 1883 on account of interest and sinking fund were less by about Rs. 1,33,000 than the proportionate share for that period of the corresponding charges for the whole year. The General Fund therefore ended the 15 months virtually poorer by Rs. 26,000, though nominally richer than on the 1st January 1882. The expenditure, however, was considerably below the estimate, and it is a satisfactory feature of the operations of the year that almost all the savings occurred in current expenditure, while the grants were exceeded on works of improvement. The receipts of the Water-rate Fund aggregated Rs. 6,23,952 for the 15 months: of this sum Rs. 4,95,496 was collected during 1882, being Rs. 30,727 in excess of the collections of 1881. The disbursements, however, added to the proportionate share of interest and sinking fund

charges, exceeded the receipts by Rs. 28,000. This rate is levied at 3 per cent. on the annual valuation against a possible maximum of 6 per cent. During the next two or three years heavy expenditure will have to be incurred in connection with the extension of the supply, and measures should be taken to bring the receipts and disbursements into equilibrium. The Lighting Rate, which is levied at the maximum rate of 2 per cent., showed a small excess of receipts over expenditure. The Police-rate Fund also showed an increase in the net balance at the close of the year of more than Rs. 20,000, although the rate was reduced in 1882 from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. This result is satisfactory. The old Jute Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Fund was closed shortly after the end of the period under review, under the operation of Act IV (B.C.) of 1882.

10. The work done in the Bill, Collection and Warrant Departments during 1882-83 exhibited the high degree of efficiency to which it had been brought during the two previous years. The nominal balance in the Bill Department, it is true, increased from Rs. 53,146 to Rs. 92,630, but it is explained that the bulk of this was due to the fact that Rs. 55,603 worth of bills were received back from the Collector and Warrant Officer only a few days before the close of the last quarter in consequence of a new system which was introduced during the year. The plan of requiring the Warrant Department to return bills after six months, and of allowing the assessor to effect recoveries for himself, has been productive of excellent results, and has moreover been practically self-supporting. Of the total demand of the year, the Collector recovered 90.96 per cent. against 87.6 per cent. in the previous year, while the percentage of bills returned by the assessor and transferred to the Warrant Officer was proportionately reduced. The continued improvement in the working of this department, which has raised the percentage of collections from 74.3 in 1878 to 80.3 in 1879, 81 in 1880, 87.6 in 1881, and 90.96 in the period under review, is highly satisfactory, and reflects much credit on the Collector, Baboo O. C. Dutt. In the Warrant Department the outstandings, which aggregated Rs. 2,13,945 at the beginning of the year, had been reduced to Rs. 73,999 on the 31st March 1883. This latter amount should, however, be increased by about Rs. 50,000 worth of bills which, as already stated, were returned to the assessor shortly before the close of the year. This brings up the real outstandings to about Rs. 1,23,000. The opening arrear balance in this department was Rs. 1,62,310. Of this amount Rs. 21,635 was collected, Rs. 59,790 remitted or cancelled, and Rs. 55,924 transferred to the assessor, the arrear balance outstanding on the 31st March 1883 being only Rs. 28,772. It is stated that the whole of this will shortly be cleared off. Equally good progress was made in the collection of the current demand. These three departments constitute the machinery by which the Municipality collects its dues, and the combined results of the work of all three were as follows:—

			Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	2,77,600	
Falling due in 1882-83	...	...	27,34,178	
		Total		30,11,778
Collected	...	...	26,39,492	
Remitted or cancelled	...	...	2,03,324	
		Total		28,42,816
		Balance on 31st March		1,68,962

That there is still room for improvement, especially in the Assessors' Department, is evidenced by the fact that the total collections, including the collections of arrear demands, fell short of the current demand of the year by nearly a lakh of rupees.

11. The receipts under the head of license fees aggregated Rs. 6,12,377 during the 15 months. Of this amount Rs. 4,96,798 was on account of 1882, against Rs. 4,87,659 collected in 1881. Trade and profession licenses yielded Rs. 3,25,116, carriage and horse licenses Rs. 1,26,733, trade refuse fees

Rs. 44,108, hackney carriage registry fees Rs. 16,624, and cart registration fees Rs. 98,933. There was an increase of two in the number of Joint Stock Companies, of 258 among traders, and of 2,422 among shop-keepers of all kinds, while the number of merchants fell from 1,774 to 1,760, and of itinerant dealers from 7,262 to 5,914. The collections under this head for 1882 amounted to Rs. 2,63,406. This tax has no counterpart in the United Kingdom, where also the proceeds of the carriage and horse tax are an asset of Imperial revenues. The income derived by the Calcutta Municipality from these two imposts, which yielded Rs. 4,51,849 during the 15 months under review, should be borne in mind when claims are put forward to a share in the excise receipts of the town, and when reference is made to the import duties on wine and coal which are levied by the city of London. The number of carts registered rose from 18,095 to 19,732, the receipts being largely in excess of those of 1881. The increase is said to be mainly due to the greater commercial activity that prevailed throughout the past year. The number of first and second class hackney carriages registered during the year increased, but there was a falling off in the number of third class carriages and palankeens, owing to the further extension of the tramway.

12. The Corporation were engaged in nine civil suits during the year, being plaintiffs in four and defendants in five cases. All of the former were decreed in favour of the Commissioners, while of the latter, two were compromised out of court, and the remaining three, which all arose out of the same facts, have since the close of the year been decided against the Corporation. In the criminal courts 11,611 persons were prosecuted for various offences, against 13,887 in 1881. The falling off occurred chiefly in the License Department, where prosecutions were avoided as much as possible in consequence of the panic which was produced among the petty dealers by the change in the Municipal year. Three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven persons were fined, 2,297 were warned and discharged or paid their fees into court, 5,422 cases were struck off or withdrawn on payment of license-fee, and 499 cases were dismissed. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that complaints are again made of the leniency shown by the Honorary Magistrates in dealing with conservancy cases, and the consequent difficulty experienced by the Health Department in enforcing conservancy rules.

13. The sanitary state of the town received an unusually large share of public attention during the period under review, and the alleged prevalence of conditions at variance with the laws of hygiene led to the publication of severe strictures in the local press, and on some occasions to wide divergence of opinion among the Commissioners themselves, accompanied too frequently by somewhat acrimonious discussions. For these reasons the subject of town improvements has been treated in the present report at unusual length. The measures of improvement which mainly occupied the attention of the Commissioners were numerous and important, and included the extension of the water-supply, both filtered and unfiltered, the completion of the sewerage system, the improvement of the privies of the town and of the arrangements for the removal of night-soil, the reclamation of bustees, and the obliteration of foul and dangerous tanks. The arrangements for the extension of the supply of filtered water have, as already mentioned, been completed. The new engines and the main have been ordered from England, and it is hoped that the end of 1884 will see the works fairly on the road to completion. Meanwhile a virtual increase of the present supply has been made by the extended use of unfiltered water for a variety of less important purposes. The efforts of the Corporation to meet the growing requirements of the town are illustrated by the following figures, which show the average daily supply of water in each year since 1879:—

	Daily average of unfiltered water.	Daily average of filtered water.	Total.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons
1879	1,091,859	7,464,159	8,556,118
1880	1,165,776	7,407,256	8,573,032
1881	1,257,307	7,208,453	8,465,760
1882	1,338,725	7,824,576	9,663,301
1st quarter of 1883	2,594,276	8,049,707	10,643,983
2nd " of 1883	2,992,494	8,279,167	11,271,661

It must not be overlooked that according to the census returns the population of Calcutta was actually less in 1881 than in 1876, and the supply available per head was therefore proportionately greater. The increase in the supply of unfiltered water was obtained by working the old engines to their fullest extent, as it was considered safe to do this in view of the early completion of the scheme for the extension of the unfiltered supply. It is hoped that this scheme will be in working order during the current cold season. The new engines are calculated to deliver 4 million gallons a day, working six hours, and it is estimated that over 2 million gallons of filtered water, now used for purposes for which unfiltered water would be suitable, will thus be set free. When the new scheme for increasing the supply of filtered water is completed, the present supply of filtered water will be about trebled. The execution of these two schemes cannot fail to have an important effect upon the health and general well-being of the town.

14. A large amount of progress was made in 1882-83 in the extension of the drainage system. An expenditure of Rs 4,19,933 was incurred in laying down 20.67 miles of sewers of all classes, and in constructing 3,596 new house-connections. The agitation in the press during the cold weather of 1882-83, and the attacks which were made by a certain section of the community upon the whole system of underground drainage as applied to Calcutta have invested the subject with an unusual degree of interest, and have caused the existing arrangements to be investigated with a minuteness which, whatever may be the result, cannot fail to throw much valuable light on this important subject. The Lieutenant-Governor has now before him the special report submitted by the Commissioners upon the memorial which was presented to him in March last by a number of influential residents of Calcutta. Orders will be separately passed upon this, but it may be stated here that, upon the evidence before him, Mr. Rivers Thompson does not at all incline to the belief that the sewerage system of Calcutta has been other than an invaluable boon to the town. The total mileage of sewers actually laid down is—brick-sewers 36.77, and pipe-sewers 113.14, or 149.91 miles in all. Good progress was made during 1882-83, and it is now reported that only about 15 miles of pipe-sewers remain to be constructed. An important change was introduced during the year by the transfer of the night-soil establishment to the Health Officer. This reform is said to have infused a larger amount of energy into the department, and to have resulted in a material degree of improvement.

15. In the Resolution recorded last year, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that, while good work had been done during 1881 in drawing up rules for the reclamation of bustees and laying down a programme of projects for future guidance, the amount of work actually done was incommensurate with the preliminary operations. Mr. Rivers Thompson is glad to find that during the past year this important work has received more practical attention at the hands of the Commissioners. The scheme for the reclamation of the large Soortee Bagan Bustee of 64 bighas, which was drawn up and taken in hand in 1881, has been carried almost to completion, and the projected works of improvement constructed at the expense of the Municipality. The Patwar Bagan Bustee, which measures 29 bighas in extent, has also been taken up; the owners have been induced to undertake the works ordered by the Committee at their own cost, and these are now said to be rapidly progressing. Proceedings have also been taken with regard to the Hather Bagan, Jorapooker, and Gowalapara, Bamun Bagan, Colvin, Kola Bagan and other bustees, and the schemes have all made more or less progress. The areas of the bustees so dealt with aggregate 293 bighas. In addition to these, the Jora Bagan bustee, which covers 28 bighas, was taken in hand under the new section 283A of the Municipal Act. This section confers extensive summary powers on the Commissioners for the reclamation of bustees whose owners prove contumacious, and it is satisfactory to learn that its first application has been successful. The original cost of the scheme for the reclamation of this bustee, as estimated, exceeded four lakhs of rupees, but modifications subsequently made have proved so acceptable to the people that the owners of the bustee have in almost every instance consented to give up free of cost the land required for

the municipal improvements, recouping themselves by the enhanced value of the remainder. The actual sum which will be required for the acquisition of land will, therefore, it is said, be very small. This result is satisfactory, and proves that the details of the scheme have been worked out with judgment.

16. These results are better than any reported in previous years. Nevertheless it is perfectly clear,—and the action of the Commissioners themselves in regard to the current year shows that they recognize,—that the expenditure, even in the year under report, was incommensurate with the importance of the object to be attained. In previous years, it may be generally said, nothing was done from the General Fund of the town. The scandalous state of the bustees in Calcutta has been for many years strongly urged upon the Corporation. So far back as 1868, Dr. Tonnerre described their condition in words which should have brought home to those intrusted with the municipal administration of the town the grave danger which menaced their charge; but, beyond obtaining from the Engineer a report, upon which no action was taken, the Justices did nothing. Dr. Tonnerre reverted to the subject in his report for 1872, and used these words :—

In vain a supply of pure water has been introduced in the town; in vain our talented Engineer strains every nerve to carry out his drainage scheme for the improvement of Calcutta; in vain the drainage works will be carried on in the native portion of the town: as long as these villages are allowed to remain in their present state, we are upon a volcano, ready to burst under the slightest atmospheric perturbation, and cholera, small-pox, or any other zymotic disease may, at any moment, make their appearance amongst us in a most virulent form, defying sanitary improvements, and thus baffling the efforts of those who have been working hard for years to prevent their return.

Again, beyond a brief reference to the matter in their Administration Report, the Justices did nothing. Dr. Payne succeeded Dr. Tonnerre as Health Officer, and to him is due the credit of leading the Commissioners elected under the new law to do something in the way of obliterating the filthy tanks from which the inhabitants of the bustees derived their supply of fluid. His efforts to induce them to retain the bustees generally, or even to maintain a small body of scavengers for the waste lands which formed the common latrines, were, however, unsuccessful. He showed that the inhabitants of the bustees generally lived their lives in the midst of filth, slept on filth, bathed in filth, drank filth, cooked in filth, washed their clothes in filth. But he was only allowed to fill up some tanks: no attempt was made to substitute clean water; no attempt was made to remove the filth which poisoned the earth and the atmosphere, and percolated into the many tanks that remained; no attempt was made to make the worst places accessible to the conservancy carts. Year after year Sir Ashley Eden urged the Commissioners to action, and pointed out the serious notice which the condition of Calcutta was attracting among sanitary authorities in England. Nevertheless no scavengering establishment was employed for the bustees, and the expenditure on bustee improvement was *nil* in 1879, Rs. 509 only in 1880, and Rs. 5,337 only in 1881. Under these circumstances, when an outbreak of sickness occurred, and when, from whatever cause, the atmosphere of parts of the town became tainted and offensive, it was natural that the European public should attribute the unsatisfactory state of affairs to municipal neglect, and ask Government to intervene for the protection of the community. The Lieutenant-Governor gladly recognizes that, before this application was made, the Commissioners, under the guidance of their able and energetic Chairman, Mr. Harrison, had already addressed themselves seriously to the task of bustee sanitary reform, which is undoubtedly the most important of all the reforms which demand their attention. The expenditure during the 15 months covered by the report was Rs. 40,069. This, however, did not include any outlay on the essential objects of scavengering and water-supply; and the Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to learn that the present Commissioners have for the current year adopted a scheme prepared by Mr. Harrison, involving an outlay of Rs. 1,50,000 on (1) scavengering establishment, (2) erection of bathing platforms, to be supplied for the present with unfiltered water, (3) structural improvements. It was time that the Commissioners should thus show their appreciation of the gravity of the position, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the grant will on no account be reduced hereafter. The

question of bustee sanitation has become one of more than local interest. The condition of the chief ports of India, especially with reference to cholera mortality, has attracted the attention of the Governments of foreign countries, and important interests of imperial trade are involved in the removal of the causes which must unquestionably contribute to insalubrity.

17. It will be well that the Commissioners should understand what it is that Government and the public demand at their hands. What is required is not the immediate substitution of regular streets with model masonry houses for the clusters of huts known as bustees. It is very desirable that substantial, regularly built, and well ventilated houses should gradually take the place of huts huddled together without plan or system, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to see the Commissioners make free use of their powers to acquire land, clear it and sell it for building purposes and under proper rules. But structural improvements, though they should be steadily pursued, are not for the moment of primary and vital importance. What is urgently required, and must be insisted upon, is—

- (1) The obliteration of the cess-pools called tanks, and the substitution of stand-pipes and bathing platforms.
- (2) The provision of means of access for the conservancy carts or wheel-barrows, the connection of all premises with the pipe-sewers, and the cleansing of the connecting drains and the waste lands of the bustees.

So long ago as 1878 Dr. Payne wrote:—"If only the existing law were carried out in respect of conservancy, the tanks obliterated or remodelled, and the night-soil of the town effectually removed, such great improvement in the public health might reasonably be expected as should postpone indefinitely the costly and difficult work of re-construction."

(1) The work of tank-filling does not proceed so rapidly as might be wished. Thirty-three tanks were obliterated during the year at a net cost of only Rs. 1,768 to the municipality; but very many still remain. It is satisfactory to note that of the 33 tanks 13 were filled up by their owners. No doubt there is a difficulty in procuring material for this work; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that every effort will be made to secure a more rapid rate of progress in the current year than has been attained in its predecessors. As regards the counterpart of the scheme of tank-filling,—the provision of wholesome water for the use of the people,—it is to be observed that Mr. Harrison's scheme contemplated the erection of 75 platforms in five years at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,200 each. The Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that this estimate of cost is unduly high. He understands that the platform which has just been constructed in Komedan Bagan bustee did not cost more than Rs. 500, and, allowing for the cost of land where the owners are unwilling to give it free, he considers that an average rate of Rs. 600 should suffice. The total cost would thus be reduced to Rs. 45,000, and Mr. Rivers Thompson would very strongly urge upon the Commissioners the advisability of at once carrying out this part of the scheme, by constructing at least 75 platforms during the current year.

(2). The progress of the drainage works has been accompanied by the conversion of many filthy ditches into good roads or paths. It is understood that the operations of this department will be completed by the end of 1884; and the roads made by it, supplemented by others constructed by the owners or by the Commissioners, should soon suffice to bring the whole of the bustee area within the reach at least of the conservancy carts or wheel-barrows. With the extension of the pipe-sewers, the Commissioners should rigorously insist upon the construction of house-connections in all cases. This having been done, if the establishment recommended by Mr. Harrison for keeping the surface connections clean and for cleansing the waste lands is maintained, the essential steps for the conversion of the Calcutta bustees into comparatively healthy localities will have been taken; and if the Commissioners will continue, as the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt they will, the action which they have taken in the current year, and steadily devote at least Rs. 1,50,000 annually to the cleansing and structural improvement of the bustees, a very few years should see a vast improvement in the health as well as in the physical aspect of the northern division of the town.

18. There was nothing worthy of note in the meteorology of the year. The average temperature was a little higher than usual, and the average humidity was also high, especially in October and November. The rainfall was practically normal, falling short of the average of the last 48 years by only two-tenths of an inch. The distribution, however, was to some slight extent unusual, being in excess in February and October, and in deficit in June, July, and August. The price of food was generally moderate, rice selling at Rs. 2-9, Rs. 2-3, Rs. 2-1, and Rs. 1-14 per maund according to quality. Dr. Macleod observes that these prices entitle the year to rank as a year of plenty.

19. The number of births registered was 7,505, besides 1,852 registered during the first three months of 1883. The birth-rate of 1882 was 17·3 per mille, which is slightly in excess of that of the previous year. Among the various races, the recorded birth-rates per mille were—

			Birth-rate.	Proportion of male to 100 female births.
Non-Asiatics	...	...	16·3	102
Mixed races	...	...	42·7	109
Hindus	...	...	18·3	108
Mahomedans	...	...	13·9	121
Others	...	...	6·3	84

The Health Officer observes that the statistics for non-asiatics and mixed races are open to great doubt, and a recorded birth-rate of 42·7 per 1,000 certainly seems abnormal. It is probable that the actual number of births is on the whole correctly returned according to races, whereas the birth-rate is calculated upon a census population which was reduced by the inclusion among non-asiatics of many members of the mixed races. It is improbable that there is any appreciable concealment of births among the Eurasian class. It is curious to notice the large excess of males over females in the case of twin births, the percentage of the former being as high as 119. Dr. Macleod believes that twin births are more correctly registered than others, and he thinks that the facts raise a presumption in favour of the excess of male over female births throughout the province generally. The recorded facts are certainly remarkable. It should be remembered, however, that in an ordinary Hindu household, the birth of twin daughters would be regarded as a calamity, and the temptation to concealment would in some cases at least be too strong to be resisted. The Lieutenant-Governor prefers to reserve his opinion.

20. The death-rate of the year was unusually high. Only three years in the preceding decade present higher aggregates, and the rate is also in excess of the decennial mean. The total number of deaths in 1882 was 13,177 against 13,030 in 1881, and an average of 12,714 in the ten years 1872-81. There were also 3,434 in the period of January to March of 1883. The death-rate per mille was 30·4 against an average of 29·3. The main cause of the increase was cholera, which was unusually prevalent, being credited with 2,240 deaths against 1,693 in 1881, and a decennial average of 1,341. The Commissioners point out that the year was undoubtedly one of general prevalence of cholera, and that the outbreak was more severe in the tracts adjacent to Calcutta than in Calcutta itself; and they infer, not only that the outbreak was due to general and not to local causes, but that local causes tended to mitigate it. It is possible, however, to push this inference too far. It would certainly be unfair to point to the increase in cholera mortality in Calcutta and ascribe it wholly to municipal neglect, without adverting to the general influences of the season which the experience of the metropolitan tracts generally shows to have been in operation. But it is quite certain that had the Commissioners of Calcutta pursued for some years the policy which they have now adopted—had they adopted the advice unceasingly tendered to them by their officers and provided properly for the sanitation of the bustees, and removed undoubted sources of disease which were undoubtedly removeable,—the mitigation of the outbreak would have been much greater and the mortality consequently much less. The responsibility for a great deal of cholera mortality in 1882 unquestionably rests with the predecessors of the present Commissioners. The Army Sanitary

Commission quite justly remark :—" From what has been said, it will be seen that increase of cholera in Calcutta is a perfectly legitimate consequence of filth unremoved and accumulating among the dwellings of the people, and we have also seen where the blame of this lies."

The other chief diseases show a sensible decrease of mortality, especially small-pox, which caused only 17 deaths during 1882. It is to be observed, however, that there were as many as 33 deaths from small-pox in the first quarter of 1883. Under pressure of this outbreak vaccination was pushed on with great vigour, and it is reported that 6,063 persons were vaccinated within the quarter in question. The infant death-rate was as usual very high, being 427·1 per mille. In other respects the vital statistic of Calcutta for 1882-83 do not present any remarkable features.

21. The report now submitted is unusually full and interesting. The peculiar circumstances of Calcutta are strongly brought out by an able and elaborate comparison with the financial position of other great cities; and the details of the work done, and to be done, by the different departments are fully and lucidly exposed. The Commissioners touch briefly upon questions of taxation and the sources of municipal revenue which they doubtless do not expect the Lieutenant-Governor to deal with in reviewing a report of this nature. Mr. Rivers Thompson fully appreciates the great need of many structural improvements in the town, and he would be glad to see the question of providing better channels for its ever-increasing traffic comprehensively considered. The subject is of special importance in connection with the early completion of the Hooghly Bridge, the establishment of a Central Railway Station, and the great undertaking for the construction of large Docks at Kidderpore.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Commissioners for their services during the year. The offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman were held throughout by Mr. H. L. Harrison and Rai Shama Churn Dey Bahadur respectively, whose valuable services have again earned the cordial approbation of the Municipality and of Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
SALT DEPARTMENT IN 1882-83.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MIS. REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department in 1882-83.

The receipts of the Department during the year show a considerable decrease, which is attributed to the reduction of the salt duty (from Rs. 2-14 a maund on imported salt, and Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12 a maund on salt manufactured in Orissa and the 24-Pergunnahs, to an uniform rate of Rs. 2 per maund) brought into effect on the 10th March 1882, and the importation of large quantities of Bombay salt on which duty had been previously paid at that place. The charges, on the other hand, show an increase, due to larger refunds of duty. The financial results of the past two years are compared in the following statement:—

HEADS.					1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imperial—</i>								
Import duty on salt	...	...	...	...	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,575	...	62,43,353
Excise ditto	...	...	...	...	9,78,170	7,27,526	...	2,45,644
Total					2,46,89,098	1,82,00,101	...	64,88,997
<i>Provincial—</i>								
Rent of warehouses	...	...	...	...	1,07,409	1,23,434	16,025	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	39,626	41,558	1,927	...
Total					1,47,035	1,64,987	17,952	...
Total Receipts					2,48,36,133	1,83,65,088	...	64,71,045
CHARGES.								
<i>Imperial—</i>								
Compensation paid under conventions with the French Government					20,000	20,000	...	...
Salt Preventive Establishment in Orissa	...	...	...	...	19,400	16,064	...	3,336
Refund of customs duty on salt	...	...	...	...	2,54,497	2,84,801	30,304	...
Total					2,93,897	3,20,865	26,968	...
<i>Provincial—</i>								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies	...	...	...	...	17,789	17,626	...	163
Refunds other than customs and excise duty	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	94
Total					17,883	17,626	...	257
Total Charges					3,11,780	3,38,491	26,711	...
Approximate Net Revenue					2,45,24,353	1,80,26,597	...	64,97,756

The decline in receipts thus amounted to Rs. 64,71,045, or 26 per cent.; while the charges rose by Rs. 26,711, or 8·5 per cent.

2. The stocks of salt in hand at the commencement of the year amounted to 23,18,543 maunds, and during the year 84,46,014 maunds were imported, and 2,87,846 maunds manufactured locally, making a total of 1,10,52,403 maunds available for the whole year. Of this quantity duty was paid on 95,45,913 maunds (the duty on 5,21,099 maunds having been realized in Bombay), 2,500 maunds were passed free of duty, and 87,353 maunds were written off on account of wastage and destroyed, a balance of 14,16,637 maunds being thus left in stock at the end of the year. The corresponding figures of the preceding year show 20,36,503 maunds of initial stocks, 90,03,787 maunds of imports, and 4,75,763 maunds locally produced or a total of 1,15,16,053 maunds for the entire year; and during the year duty was paid on 91,61,096 maunds (including 20,700 maunds on which duty was realized in Bombay), 250 maunds were passed free of duty and 87,475 maunds were written off for wastage and destroyed. A comparison of the figures for the two years shows